"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers to-day; fair to-morrow; brisk southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,833. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1912.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

TAFT LEADS THE WAY INTO THE OHIO FIGHT

Starts His Final Campaign To-day, with Roosevelt Following His Trail To-morrow.

SPLIT DELEGATION EXPECTED

President Appeals by Telegraph to California Men and Women Who Make Their Choice Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—President Taft left this afternoon for Ohio, where he will stay throughout the week. From there he will go to New Jersey and open his campaign in that State, returning to Washington ten days hence.

Col. Roosevelt will also spend the week in Ohio, and the contest will be a battle royal. The fact that Ohio is the President's own State increases the importance of what, even without that consideration, would be one of the most important battles of the campaign. The President himself is confident, but his managers are not so optimistic. Some of his friends believe that if the primaries were held to-morrow the Colonel would win Ohio. They are counting on Mr. Taft's presence there to reverse the odds. Mr. Taft, they say, always makes a good impression when he gets before the people, and they expect him to turn Ohio from a doubtful State into a sure Taft State.

The Roosevelt people, on the contrary, manifest the greatest optimism. They will not admit that Taft can carry a third of the delegation. Neither man will get the whole delegation, for Ohio elects by districts, and it is simply a question of which can get a majority.

The Taft people expect to carry Toledo, which is State Chairman Walter Brown's town. Brown is the Roosevelt leader in Ohio. Reports from there show that the Taft men are in good shape there. Cleveland is in bad shape from a Taft standpoint, and Columbus is in grave doubt. The Taft men all along have counted heavily on Cincinnati, but some unpleasant reports have come from there in the last few days.

California is to vote next Tuesday, and the moral effect of a big Taft or Roosevelt victory there is likely to be very powerful in Ohio, which will vote the following Tuesday. The reports from California are that the La Follette movement has lost strength there, and that Roosevelt is likely to carry the State. The last of the really big States to vote will be New Jersey, which will follow Ohio at a distance of a week. California votes on the 14th, Ohio on the 21st, and New Jersey on the 23d.

President Taft sent to-day by telegraph to the men and women Republicans of California his arguments for support in the primary. The President's telegram was sent to Col. Charles M. Hammond, manager of the Taft forces in San Francisco, and a brother-in-law of Col. Roosevelt. It was also sent to P. A. Stanton, the Taft manager at Los Angeles.

On the eve of your Presidential primary in California, I venture to appeal to the Republican men and women who exercise the franchise to consider fairly and well the legislative and executive achievements of my Administration, and especially those which have affected California, and say whether they do not deserve approval by the people of California.

In the matter of the tariff, the Panama-Pacific Exposition, conservation, in the increase in our international and Philippine trade, in the Employers' Liability Act, in the more drastic and complete regulation of Inter-State Commerce, in the Postal Savings Bank bill, in the Mining Bureau bill for the health and wealth of miners, in the establishment of a Tariff Commission, in the change from a deficit of $50,000,000 to a surplus of $40,000,000, in the corporation tax, in the Children's Bureau bill for the health and welfare of children, in the appointment to the head of the Children's Bureau of Miss Julia C. Lathrop, one of the ablest women of America; in the making of peace treaties with England and France, which have been emasculated through Mr. Roosevelt and his campaign manager, Senator Dixon, and the Democratic members of the Senate; in the effective prosecution of the work of building and completing the Panama Canal, I submit a record is formed that entitles this Administration to the support of the Republican men and women of California, and that it is progressive in the highest degree.

This Administration has shown no favor to wrongdoers; it has enforced every law on the statute books. It prosecuted the sugar frauds, the customs frauds, the rebates, and it has brought every suit against every trust against which there was evidence of its violating the Sherman law, and this includes the Steel Trust and the Harvester Trust, which were treated as good trusts under Mr. Roosevelt, and as entitled to immunity after a threat by George W Perkins that the prosecution of such trusts would bring about a fight by them with the Administration. Mr. Perkins is now one of the chief contributors to Mr. Roosevelt's political fund.

The last important measure which I have urgently recommended to Congress, which has passed the Senate, and is now pending in the House of Representatives, is the Workmen's Compensation bill, which changes altogether the policy of the law with reference to the liability of the employer to the employe on inter-State commerce railroads, and gives an insurance for every employe against the dangers of his employment by requiring the employer to indemnify the employe against injury received in the employment not brought about by his willful and voluntary account, and fixes a reasonable compensation graduated according to regular tables and proportioned to the extent of the injury and the earning capacity of the employe injured.

In the opposition which Mr. Roosevelt is now making to this Administration, he is not giving me a square deal, as I have shown by undoubtable record proof. He is appealing to class hatred and forcing sham issues in such a way that his success would be a real detriment to the public interest and a dangerous departure from a wise tradition, which he himself has recognized, that limits a citizen to two terms in the Presidency.

COLONEL'S CONFIDENCE GROWS.

Already Has 400 Delegates, He Says, on Eve of Departure for Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 12.—Col. Roosevelt will start out on his Ohio campaign to-morrow evening, confident that he will be nominated on the first ballot at the National Convention at Chicago. He believes that he has now 400 "ironclad" delegates. Then he has been informed by his managers that there will be 170 contests, and that 100 of the delegates elected and who will not be contested are uninstructed, and he hopes to get most of these when the balloting begins.

The Colonel laughed to-day at the estimates made by Congressman McKinley, manager of the Taft campaign.

"McKinley now says Mr. Taft will be nominated on the first ballot by about seventy-five votes," said the Colonel. "A few weeks ago he was predicting the renomination of the President by at least 400."

In fact, so sure is Col. Roosevelt of the result that he is already talking about his campaign.

"If I am nominated I shall carry my campaign into North Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, and other Southern States, and shall do my best to build up a real Re-

Continued on Page 2.

MINNESOTA ALL ROOSEVELT'S

He Sweeps 72½ of the State's 87 Counties—7½ for Taft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Roosevelt victory in Minnesota is as sweeping as it was in Illinois or Pennsylvania. According to advices received at the Roosevelt headquarters this afternoon from Minneapolis, the Colonel carried nearly every district in the State. Out of 87 counties, Roosevelt got 72½, Taft 7½, and La Follette 7.

The blow is more severe to the La Follette followers, perhaps, than to those of the President. La Follette managers had given advance notice that they were certain to carry at least three districts. Until quite recently the Taft organization claimed the entire State, and especially Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth. Taft carried none of these cities.

The Minnesota result by districts follows:

	No. of counties.	Roosevelt.	Taft.	La Follette.
First District	10	8	2	0
Second District	11	10	1	0
Third District	9	7	2	0
Fourth District (St. Paul)	8	8	0	0
Fifth District (Minneapolis)	1	1	0	0
Sixth District	12	10	1	1
Seventh District	15	14	0	1
Eighth District	12	10	1	1
Ninth District	14	9½	½	¼
Total	87	72½	7½	7

The fact that La Follette ran third in Minnesota is expected to weaken his fight in California, for in the Golden State it has been extensively advertised that La Follette would show great strength in Minnesota.

MAN FIGHTS ST. BERNARD DOG

Uses Elbow to Block Open Jaws of Beast Which Attacks Him.

The crossing of Neptune Avenue and the Ocean Boulevard at Coney Island was crowded with persons afoot and in automobiles last evening just before dark, and Mounted Policeman Edward Cody was busy with the traffic, when he heard a cry of "Mad dog!" As he looked down the boulevard he saw a St. Bernard dog bounding along the street, while the crowd scattered before it.

Every one in the street gave the dog a wide path—every one except William Zimmerman of 57 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, a sizable person himself and one reluctant to retreat. He stood his ground. The dog jumped for him, and Zimmerman's big right hand took a grip upon the spiked collar. At the same moment he thrust his elbow in the dog's mouth, jamming it so that the jaws were pried wide open and made harmless. Man and dog swayed with the struggle, and then Zimmerman lost his footing and went down. Even then his hand did not loosen from the collar, nor could the dog free his jaws. Just as Cody rode up the spiked collar broke and the dog was free.

Then, instead of seizing upon his advantage, the dog turned and put a long stretch of the boulevard between him and Zimmerman. At Avenue Y the broad steps of the Coney Island Hospital looked inviting, and a few moments later the patients within heard three pistol shots at their door. Cody had ridden up and killed the dog.

The body of the animal will be examined for rabies by the Board of Health. It was learned last evening that several dogs of the neighborhood had been attacked by the St. Bernard just before the encounter with Zimmerman.

POLITICAL RIOTS IN PANAMA.

Police Fight Opposition Officials and Throw Them Into Prison.

PANAMA, May 12.—The tense political situation in this city culminated to-day in lively rioting, the result of a clash between the police and prominent members of the party opposing the Government. The opposition members of the Electoral Board were arrested and placed in a dungeon after a series of disturbances which resulted from police interference with the registration.

The police, by order of their Chief, surrounded the entrance to the building where registration was going on and refused to allow some of the opposition sympathizers to enter for the purpose of registering.

The chairman of the Electoral Committee protested and ordered that the other entrance be opened. The police promptly took steps to prevent this order from being carried out, and a pitched battle followed.

Several prominent opposition adherents were severely beaten and later imprisoned. Among the number was Alberto Boyd, substitute member of the Electoral Committee and son of Federico Boyd, Vice President of the Republic.

These proceedings have aroused great indignation in some quarters, which has been accentuated by the report that the Police Chief, Quijano, has announced that he is supreme.

Dr. Jorge E. Boyd, counselor of the Panama Legation at Washington, who is now here, has handed his resignation to President Arosemena. His action is due to dissatisfaction with the political situation.

FIND FOUR TITANIC DEAD.

The Montmagny Reports Dense Fog, Making Search Difficult.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 12.—Wireless dispatches received by the White Star agent to-night from the Canadian Government steamer Montmagny, sent out in search of Titanic dead, announce the recovery of four bodies. Three were identified:

C. Smith, steward.
Harold Reynolds, steerage passenger, with Toronto address on body.
Fifteen-year-old Syrian girl; name not known.

The fourth was the body of a sailor and unidentified. His body was buried at sea.

Capt. Johnson of the Montmagny reports that the weather is bad for searching, dense fog prevailing. The steamer also has difficulty in relaying messages, being out of touch with liners. Requests are being sent out from here to get in touch with the Montmagny and relay messages from her.

KILLED IN CHICAGO STORM.

Two Men, Blinded by Wind and Rain, Knocked Down by Car—Others Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 12.—Two men were killed, several injured, and great property loss was caused to-day by one of the worst storms that has ever swept over the city.

The wind reached a velocity of forty-four miles an hour, uprooted trees, blew down signs, and tore a dozen boats from their mooring on the lake shore. The two men killed were blinded by the wind and rain while walking in front of a rapidly moving street car, the motorman of which was unable to see more than a few feet ahead.

The report that a woman had been blown into the lake by the wind caused a thorough search of the lake shore to be made by the police, but without result.

In addition, a woman was killed and seventeen persons injured in street car accidents in various parts of the city, not directly attributable to the storm.

WALDO STIRS CHURCH WITH STORY OF JUDGE

Says He Ordered Jury to Acquit a Criminal Who Had Confessed His Crime.

IN ANGER AT PROSECUTOR

Does Not Name the Judge, but Retells the Tale as It Was Told to Him by a Lawyer Friend.

Speaking in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, in Forty-eighth Street, near Broadway, last night, on the subject of the Police Department of New York, Commissioner Waldo created a sensation by saying:

"I was talking to a lawyer friend the other day, and he told me of an incident that happened in one of our courts. As the District Attorney was about to conclude the presentation of the case of the people to the court the presiding Judge said:

"'Is that all that you have in the way of evidence in your rotten case?'

"The Assistant District Attorney replied: 'It is all the evidence I have except the written confession of the defendant.'

"Without waiting for the introduction of the confession, the Judge turned to the jury and said: 'Because of the improper remark made by the District Attorney I direct you to acquit the defendant.'"

This story was apropos of the failure of the courts to sustain the efforts of the police to rid the city of criminals. The Commissioner had said:

"I do not like to criticise the courts. I do not propose to criticise them, but I will give you the facts and you can judge for yourselves. I have given you the figures in my annual report, which has been published. Eighty-one burglars were, after conviction, allowed to go upon suspended sentences.

"The best way to stop crime is to send the perpetrators to prison. There was a time when policy thrived in New York. Then the courts awoke and somebody was sent to prison for running a policy shop. Policy now is only a memory. When the public will demand that the courts punish gambling by imprisonment, gambling will stop. One place in this city has been raided seven times recently. One of the raids was in the past week, but I understand it is again doing business. Our men get the evidence, bring roulette wheels and other gambling paraphernalia to headquarters, and in a short time we are served with an order to turn it over to the owners."

The Commissioner made another statement that caused surprise. It was to the effect that professional criminals have been quick to take advantage of the law, and that they are now employing boys under 16 years of age to commit felonies for them, banking upon the law's leniency to juvenile offenders.

"Under our laws as they stand at present," said the Commissioner, "if a boy slightly under the age of 16 goes out with a gun and kills a companion it is not murder, but juvenile delinquency. The crooks in the city have learned this, and in many cases, especially in the robbery of express wagons, a boy under the age of 16 is frequently used to actually perform the crime."

On the general subject of police protection, the Commissioner had this to say:

"In the great city of New York we have only ten thousand two hundred and eight policemen of all grades, and this number is entirely too small for a city having as large a population as New York. There has been no increase for the last three years, and we are doing the best we possibly can to afford police protection with this number of men. I know that there are some outlying sections that are not getting the police protection that they are entitled to, but I cannot stretch the force indefinitely."

After explaining the fixed post system, Commissioner Waldo declared that it had been responsible for a material reduction in the number of burglaries and holdups. Regarding the traffic squad, he said that it had earned the commendation of the entire city and had become a model in its particular branch for the entire world. As to the speeding of automobiles, the Commissioner said:

"The question of stopping speeding is a simple one. The average fine of $5 which is sometimes imposed upon speeders does not act as much of a deterrent, but if you fine violators of the speed laws $100 for each offense you would soon have very few arrests for speeding, as there would be little occasion for them."

Speaking of the Detective Bureau as reorganized, he said it is doing more efficient work than any of its predecessors under the old Central Office system and that the records of the first quarter of the present year show that the Detective Bureau has made more arrests in that period than were made during the last year of the old system.

FLOWERS FOR OCEAN GRAVE.

Wife of Titanic Victim Strews Them Near Scene of Wreck.

When the Cunarder Carmania was in latitude 39.16, longitude 50.14 West, the nearest she approached to the place where the Titanic foundered, Mrs. J. H. Loring, a first-cabin passenger, whose husband was lost on the Titanic, went up on the bridge by permission of Capt. Dow, and threw a large wreath of roses and lilies into the water in memory of her husband. She also threw handfuls of cut flowers which she had brought expressly from England in the cooling chamber attached to the ship's refrigerator.

Mrs. Loring had asked the Captain to let her know when the Carmania passed the nearest point to the scene of the disaster, on the same meridian of longitude, but, of course, many miles south of the spot. He sent a steward to notify her. It was just after the passengers had gone into the saloon to dinner, and there were few people on deck to witness her grief. She was accompanied by a special stewardess, owing to her weak state of health, and Eric H. Rose, a partner of her late husband in the London stock brokerage firm known as Rose, Van Custen & Co.

Mr. Rose said that his partner had intended sailing on the Carmania on her last voyage from Liverpool, but had changed his mind at the last minute to go with his friend, George Rheims, on the Titanic. Mr. Rheims is a powerful swimmer and survived, but his friend could not swim a stroke.

Mrs. Loring's father was Henri Wiencauski, the Polish violinist. Her husband was only 30 years old. She expects to return to England on the Carmania next Saturday.

"BIG WRECK" SEEN AT SEA.

Officers of the Longwy Decline to Give Further Details.

In a report made for the United States Weather Bureau by Chief Officer Petitt of the French steamship Longwy, which arrived last night from Dundee, is the following entry:

"We have seen one big wreck whose position is latitude 40:30 and longitude 69:04 West."

Neither Capt. Dolu nor the chief officer of the Longwy would make any statement regarding the description of the wreck.

"Grubstaking" Novelists.

Inside stories about authors now known the country over who were fed by publishers while the "best sellers" were in the making will be told in NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

AUTHORS PLANNING A BUSINESS LEAGUE

American Writers to Band Together to Insure Full and Prompt Pay.

FOR WEEKLY ROYALTIES

Council of Sixty Now Hard at Work to Launch Organization by Sept. 1.

A number of the most noted writers in America are planning to form a league of authors and dramatists, an organization to resemble the Authors' Society of England and the Gens de Lettres and the Société des Auteurs Dramatique of France The league, its organizers purpose, will be exclusively a business organization. Its sole object will be to look after the pecuniary interests of literary laborers.

A tentative constitution and by-laws have been drawn up, and circulars have been sent out to writers and dramatists in all parts of the country. The difficulty in reaching the several hundred American writers who will be eligible to membership has made the process of organization a slow one. The first meeting of the members at large will not be held until the canvass is completed. A committee on organization and a council of sixty are now at work to bring the proposed society into shape.

Some of those prominently identified with the league are John Burroughs, Ellen Glasgow, Rachel Crothers, Augustus Thomas, Rupert Hughes, A. E. Thomas, Cleveland Moffutt, Thompson Buchanan, Milton Royle, Ellis Parker Butler, Harvey J. O'Higgins, Will Payne, Samuel Hopkins Adams, Louis J. Vance, Prof. W. M. Sloane, Arthur C. Train, Owen Johnson, Robert Grant, Winston Churchill, Hamlin Garland, Gellett Burgess, George Barr McCutcheon, Walter Pritchard Eaton, Will Irwin, Judson C. Williams, John Luther Long, Julian Street, Frederick Palmer, Franklin P. Adams, Arthur Stringer, Langdon Mitchell, Jack London, George Randolph Chester, and George Ade.

In the circular announcement it is stated that the proposed organization has no social purposes. It does not aim to become a literary oligarchy, with power to fix canons of taste or control the current of literature. The league's preambulary statement frankly declares that it seeks only one thing, and that is to insure the writer full and prompt returns for his work.

One of the matters in doubt is whether the league will include illustrators, musicians, and composers who work together with authors and dramatists and have many business interests in common with them. Another point that will not be settled till the first general meeting is whether women will be included. Kate Douglas Wiggin is a member of the present Committee on Organization. According to present expectations the league will be organized and doing business by Sept. 1.

It is planned to handle the affairs of the society through bureaus—one of contracts and collections, another of legal service, and a third of general information. A literary agency will also be established. These four departments, under an Executive Committee, are planned to constitute the business organization of the league. The members at large will hold annual meetings.

The league will also work for better copyright laws. It will attack the practice of appropriating passages from plays and novels for the vaudeville stage. The suppression of other forms of piracy will be sought by laws preventing moving-picture interests from lifting plots.

The league plans to standardize, as far as possible, many matters between the author and the publisher or producer, which are now the subject of individual contracts. A few of these concerns are the rights of an author in a second serialization, the dramatic and book rights, the rights of translation, the time a manuscript shall be held for reading, and punctuality of payment. The league intends to make it impossible for a publisher to speculate upon the possible rise of an obscure author by purchasing his early manuscripts cheap and holding them for publication if his name later becomes valuable. Legislation to cover this by a forfeiting of a publisher's rights in a manuscript which he fails to print in a reasonable time is outlined in the prospectus of the league.

Article 4 of the prospectus states that it is the league's aim "to establish the author's rights through the agents of the society to examine the semi-annual accounts (referring to publishers) and to assure himself that a modern system of accounting is in operation."

Another grievance is the literary agent who charges an excessive percentage. Another is the producer who cuts royalties too low. The collection department of the league will undertake to collect weekly royalties, and it is promised that the legal department will take steps to have an author's rights in his work made a preferred claim in case of assignment or bankruptcy.

One of the members of the Committee on Organization admitted last night that the League of Authors and Dramatists is being formed, but expressed reluctance to talk for publication.

"There are several dangers in the way of the organization which we are planning, and I am afraid that publicity may be harmful," he said. "In the first place, not all the authors have been reached so far, and the impression may go out that a clique is in charge of this movement, or that it is only of local importance.

"The movement is simply one to insure fair treatment to authors. Similar societies exist in Europe and have been of incalculable benefit to their members. We have aimed to get a comprehensive membership, enlisting in the cause writers in every section of the country and in every branch of literature. We want an organization thoroughly representative of American literature."

HITCH PORPOISE TO THE BOAT

Two Fishermen of Saugus Catch One That Draws Them Ashore.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 12.—John H. Rogers and Harry Gilman of Saugus told the members of the Saugus Yacht Club to-night, that they were in a motor boat on the river and had hooked quite a number of flounders, when Rogers felt a jerk on his line, and both tugged until they brought something near the surface.

They jabbed with a gaff and with the harpoon in its back, the something darted away, and from that moment the boat was drawn at a merry clip over the face of the waters until a 400-pound porpoise finally beached himself on the shore.

$25,000 TO PRINCETON FOOTBALL VICTORS

Cyrus H. McCormick Gives a Fund for Championship Team to Use as It Sees Fit.

HIS SON ONE OF THE PLAYERS

Harvester Trust Official, a Graduate and Princeton Trustee, Suggests $5,000 Be Used for a Gateway.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 12.—Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago, an official of the Harvester Trust, a graduate of Princeton in the class of 1879 and a member of the university's Board of Trustees, has presented $25,000 to the Princeton football team, which won the intercollegiate championship last year. Mr. McCormick has a special interest in the team, as his son Cyrus McCormick was one of the men who shared in the victories over Yale and Harvard. He is a member of the senior class, and at the recent statistical election was voted "most intellectual man," one of the highest honors conferred.

The $25,000 gift is not to the athletic association, but to the championship team to use as the members see fit. One suggestion came from Mr. McCormick. That was that $5,000 should be devoted to a gateway at the present entrance to Osborn Field at the end of Williams Street. No use has been decided upon by the members of the team for the rest of the $25,000. For the past year some students of the university have been anxious to erect a stadium to accommodate the great crowds that will now visit Princeton yearly as a result of the resumption of games with Harvard. Many of the undergraduates, however, think that the gift should be used for a distinct memorial to the first Princeton team to win a championship since 1903.

Cyrus McCormick, Mr. McCormick's son, has played football at Princeton for four years. Before that he was one of the strongest players on the Hotchkiss School eleven. As a freshman he had a place on the 1912 class team, and the next Fall he stepped into a 'Varsity place as guard and handled most of the punting. Since then he has played two seasons at guard, substituting in the Harvard game last Fall.

Aside from athletics, "Cy" McCormick, as he is known among the students, has won a name in the intellectual life of the university. Both this year and last he was author of the Princeton Triangle show, which was produced in New York and Philadelphia, and for two years he has been a member of the Princeton Tiger board, which manages the undergraduate comic sheet.

"Cy" McCormick's father, as a member of the class of 1879, was one of those to give '79 Hall, one of the most complete dormitories on the campus, to the university. Gov. Woodrow Wilson and Associate Justice Mahlon Pitney of the United States Supreme Court were also members of this class.

AERIAL MAIL STARTS SOON.

First New York-Washington Trip to be Made on May 21 or 22.

George P. Robinson, Vice President of the Christmas Aeroplane Company of Washington, is here making arrangements to have the first aeroplane in the regular mail service between this city and Washington start on its journey from Governors Island. Postmaster General Hitchcock signed the contract with the company on Saturday providing for an experimental service between the two cities. The order requires that the mail shall be carried by a bona fide sworn carrier and without expense to the Government. The route will be known as No. 607,002. The machine will fly a pennant bearing "U. S. Mail."

The Postmaster General, who is much interested in aerial transportation, believes that science has made such progress that ultimately the establishment of an aerial mail service will be practicable The machine will carry about 10,000 letters, the regular mail, and an attempt will be made, according to the present plan, to make the flight in the fastest possible time and without stops. Train time between New York and Washington is five hours, but Mr. Robinson is confident the initial flight will be made in about 3:45. The first mail carrier will leave Governors Island on the morning of May 21 or 22. The aviator will fly along Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, alighting at the door of the Post Office Building. Paul Peck will make the flight as the first aerial postal clerk. He is 21 years old, a native of Washington, and a graduate of the high school there. Working in conjunction with army engineers, young Peck made many successful flights at College Park, Washington, last Summer.

"We are confident that the coming tests will demonstrate the practicability of the aeroplane as a carrier of the mails," said Mr. Robinson last night. "While the first flight will be a direct one we will afterward attempt to make stops for the mail at Baltimore and Philadelphia. On the firs trip we will carry the regular mail, though, of course, there As this is the first trip, we have no time record to go by, but I am sure we will beat the train time and establish a record of our own. The aeroplanes are constructed for the carrying of weight, and as a commercial means of transportation. The Postmaster General has faith in our ability to fulfill the contract."

THIEVES STEAL HIS IDEAL.

Mr. Cranz's Trust in Yonkers Police Goes with His Silver.

In the years that Ferdinand O. Cranz, an importer of tobacco at 142 Maiden Lane, has lived in Yonkers he has had great confidence in the efficiency of the police of that city. To show that confidence, he never closed any of the windows in his home in the Spring and Summer months, and even his doors were sometimes left open. It has been his boast, also, that he never thought it necessary to keep a revolver in his house at 34 Park Avenue.

Yesterday Mr. Cranz had a different opinion of the police, as his home was entered by thieves and $800 worth of jewelry was stolen. Though the robbers took all the tea and table spoons and other silverware in sight, they nevertheless left a lot of valuables that were lying about, and Mr. Cranz has an idea that he unconsciously scared them away. Early yesterday morning he heard some footsteps on the stoop, but he thought they were made by the milkman, and, as the arrival of the milkman is Mr. Cranz's signal to get up, he left his bed. The noise he made frightened the thieves, he thinks.

Angostura Bitters just what you need to tone up the system in the Spring.—Adv.

DEAD HAND 'TWIXT DUELLISTS

Falls Holding a Sword—Not That of a Principal, but a Second.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, May 12.—An extraordinary accident, which is believed to be unprecedented, took place at a duel fought yesterday at Grosswarden, Hungary.

While the first round was in progress between the two principals a great spurt of blood was seen and a hand, holding a sword, fell between the two combatants. Each thought the other had been wounded and immediately stopped fighting.

Then it was discovered that one of the seconds, who had not sprung back sufficiently quick at the word "Go," had received a slanting blow from his own principal, which severed his hand.

The duel was at once stopped, while first aid was rendered to the unfortunate second.

OCEAN BEACH HOTEL BURNS.

Six Cottages on Fire Island Are Also Destroyed.

The New Surf Hotel at Ocean Beach, on Fire Island, near Point of Woods, and half a dozen small cottages near by, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $40,000.

There were no guests in the hotel. It was to have opened for its third season on June 1. The origin of the fire is not known.

CANAL TO DROP 1,000 MEN.

Wet Season Finds the Dry Excavation Practically Completed.

PANAMA, May 12.—The dry season on the Isthmus ended to-day with a great rainstorm. The dry period, which was the longest recorded since the Americans have occupied the zone, has greatly facilitated the work of digging the canal, and it is announced that 1,000 white employes will be dropped from the payrolls before the end of May.

Within the next three months Gatun Lake will rise thirty-three feet. All the dry excavation has been practically completed.

CORNELL'S SEVEN WONDERS.

Wireless, Radium, Airships, and Panama Canal Among Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 12.—A scientific magazine made a request to the Physical Department at Cornell to name seven wonders of the modern world selected from a list of fifty-seven outstanding inventions and structures submitted.

The faculty, graduates, and seniors in the physics seminary balloted, the award of the voting going to wireless telegraphy, synthetic chemistry, radium, antitoxins, aviation, the Panama Canal, and the telephone.

STREW TACKS FOR AUTOISTS.

Dozens of Tires Punctured by Vandals in Pelham Road.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 12.—George Mansfield said to-night that he and many other New Rochelle automobilists intend to complain to Mayor Gaynor about the strewing of tacks in Pelham Road, between the Athletic Field at Pelham Bay Park and the City Island Road.

He said that every Sunday and holiday dozens of tires are punctured. It was a common sight, he declared, to see half a dozen cars lined up along the road with the chauffeurs repairing punctures.

HOTTEST OF MAYS IN PARIS.

Unexpected Temperature of 86 to 90 Degrees Causes Much Suffering.

PARIS, May 12.—The year 1912, already remarkable as opening with the driest Spring Paris has experienced for two and a half centuries, adds another record to its credit, last week being the hottest ever recorded in May.

The thermometer wavered between 86 and 90 degrees in the shade. The Meteorological Bureau declares that such readings have never been made before the middle of June at the earliest.

Parisians are suffering greatly from the unexpected heat and the penetrating dust, practically no rain having fallen in eight weeks, and there are fears of a repetition of last year's disastrous drought.

BAD FOOD SICKENS TROOPS.

Sixty-one Coast Artillery Men Ill at Fort Adams.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 12.—Vinegar served with corned beef and cabbage for dinner and frankfurter sausages and potato salad for supper to members of the 129th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, at Fort Adams, Thursday, is believed to have been responsible for the illness of sixty-one of the men. The fort authorities took this view to-day after tests, and have ordered the source of the supply investigated.

This is the second time in a few weeks that soldiers at Fort Adams have been made ill by their food. Recently 130 members of the 102d Company were taken sick after having been served with canned salmon. All the men in both instances have recovered.

BACK TO CYCLONE CELLARS.

Kansas Is Forced to Return to Its Abandoned Safety Caves.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 12.—Eight tornadoes in eleven days has brought about the reopening of the "cyclone cellar," which formerly was an absolute necessity in the back yard of every Kansas home.

Not so many years ago a cyclone cave was of as much importance in renting or selling a home as good plumbing and other modern conveniences. But of late years the tornadoes seemed to have passed by Kansas and devoted all of their attention to other States.

At the present time every laborer in Kansas who wants to work can find a job excavating for a cyclone cellar. The demand is not confined to any one section of the State, the caves being built everywhere, on farms and in cities, towns and villages.

At Holsington, one of the State's Pure Food Inspectors counted sixty-one new caves being built, and he found more than 300 in other towns in Central Kansas, which he visited.

Dine at Kalil's, 14-18 Park Place. Music. Kalil's, noon and evenings.—Adv.

DRIVE MEXICAN REBELS BACK

Federals Win in First Day of Battle That May Prove Decisive.

FIGHTING LASTS ALL DAY

5,000 Rebels Meet Strong Federal Force and Retreat Before Artillery Fire.

500 DEAD AND WOUNDED

Aubert Reported Shot—Ten Cannon Abandoned on the Field—Torreon Rejoices.

AT THE FEDERAL FRONT, CONEJOS, Mexico, May 12.—Twelve hours of brisk fighting on the desert plains, 300 miles south of the American border, between a force of 5,000 rebels under Gen. Orozco and an equally strong body of Federals under Gen. Huerta, resulted today in a decided advantage to the Government.

The fighting began at daybreak, and at nightfall the sandy mesas between here and Yermo, fourteen miles north of where the insurrectos were gradually forced back, were covered with dead and wounded.

Nearly 500 are believed to have been killed and wounded on both sides. A courier reported that Gen. Trucy Aubert, the dashing Federal commander, had been shot in the leg. The rebels abandoned ten cannon and much ammunition in their retreat.

Gen. Joaquin Tallez, who had been stationed in the rear of Huerta's vanguard at noon, was sent around to the eastward to flank the rebels and cut off their retreat. To-night Federal headquarters claim that the rebels are completely surrounded, and that the second day of fighting will prove equally decisive.

Town Riddled With Bullets.

This town, only yesterday occupied by the vanguard of the rebels, was riddled with bullets when the Federals galloped into it at sunset. Over the foothills to the north the insurrectos could be seen retreating.

Gen. Huerta has been receiving many telegrams of congratulation on the outcome of the day's fighting. Should the advantage gained to-day be followed by equal success to-morrow, the Federal leaders are confident that it will mean the annihilation of the insurrecto army.

Gen. Huerta considers it probable, however, that the rebels will make their last stand at Escalon, their central base 14 miles to the north, where they have built fortifications and trenches in the last fortnight.

Artillery Dislodges Rebels.

It was the steady artillery fire of the Government troops that dislodged the enemy. The aim of the Federal gunners was true. They began to shell the rebel positions at daybreak. For a time the insurrectos fired in volleys, and seven Federal officers were wounded.

For only a few hours, however, they withstood the cannonading and soon began to evacuate their positions. Gen. Tellez arrived at nightfall with 1,500 men in the valley behind Conejos, where the vanguards of rebels gathered. It seems hardly likely that unless the rebels continue to fight desperately to-morrow many prisoners will be taken.

As they retreated the rebels destroyed several bridges, but the Federals were equipped with pontoons and will not be seriously affected.

Enthusiasm in the Federal camp is intense. Word reached here that Torreon is celebrating the victory with street parades and music.

Positions Taken by Storm.

Gen. Huerta talked enthusiastically of the fight.

"After twelve hours of fighting to-day," he said, "my troops took the positions of the rebels by storm. The artillery fire was superb. My forces, filled with enthusiasm, have once more shown the power of the Government, and they covered themselves with glory.

"We captured from the enemy ten cannon and wagons, with many hand bombs of dynamite. The enemy retreated toward the north, where a part of my men executed valiantly a movement that nearly annihilated them.

"Bridges were burned by those who escoped, and a train with twenty cars of provisions was destroyed. These cars and five bridges are still on fire.

"Three trains of reinforcements arrived for the rebels during the fight, but the heavy artillery fire from our batteries prevented them from detraining.

"Up to now, 10 P. M., I have had no time to go over the battle ground. I have information, however, that the dead will number more than 500.

"On our part we had an almost negligible loss, except that, unfortunately, Gen. Trucy Aubert is slightly wounded in the foot. By means of the artillery, the infantry fire of the rebels was held beyond range."

"More than twenty federal cannon were inatcoin at once. The enemy was intrenched in the hills in a lone fifteen miles long.

"The Federal fire was directed so well that every shot hit a vulnerable spot. After the first few shots the commander of the Federal artillery, Lieut. Col. Rubio Navarrette, located immediately the position of the enemy. Soon he silenced and wrecked their guns, all of which fell into the hands of the Government troops.

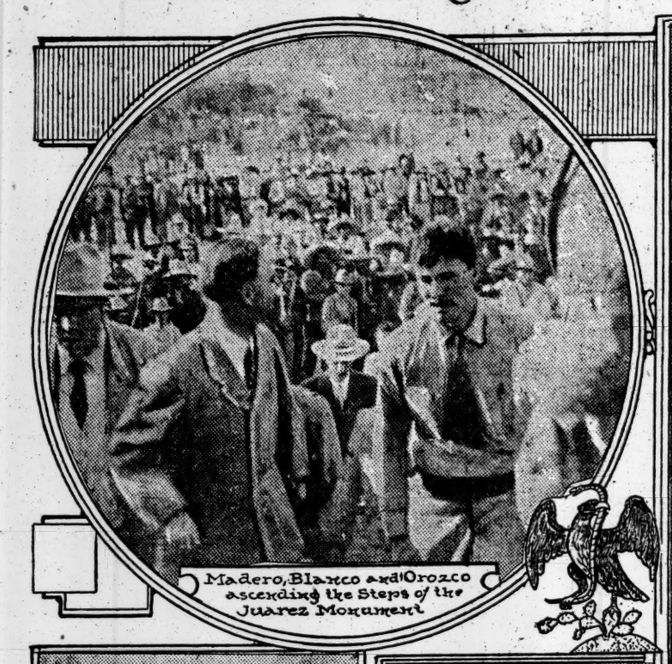
"Most of the shells of the enemy exploded about 600 feet in front of the Federal lines, which accounts for the small losses of the Government troops."

Orozco Commands in Person.

MEXICO CITY, May 12.—In spite of the fact that Gen. Trucy Aubert's column was demoralized and the General himself wounded in to-day's fighting south of Conejos, the Federal commander, Gen. Huerta, reported to President Madero o night that the results of the first battle of moment with the main body of Orozco's army was a decided victory for the Government forces.

Orozco was in personal command of his troops, according to information

Leaders in the Fight for Control in Mexico.



Madero, Blanco and Orozco ascending the Steps of the Juarez Monument.

Madero speaking to his Men from the Juarez Monument.

Gen. Francisco Villa.

The Juarez Monument where Mexican Revolutions begin and end.

gained from prisoners taken in the engagement. The battle began soon after 9 o'clock this morning, Gen. Tellez leaving the central column, with his retreat covered by artillery under Lieut. Col. Rubio Navarrete.

At 6:30 to-night Gen. Huerta communicated by telegraph to President Madero that his forces had captured ten cannon from the rebels and reported casualties numbering 400. The report failed to indicate what portion of these were rebels. At that hour many Federal wounded were being brought into camp. Among them was the commander of Federal cavalry.

Rebel Cavalry Effective.

A short time before an order had been given for a general advance, but this was almost immediately countermanded upon receipt by Gen. Huerta of news that the brigade of Gen. Aubert, guarding the right of the Federal position, had been cut to pieces by the rebel cavalry.

The battle was still in progress at the time Gen. Huerta's telegram was written. He said that the conduct of his men was heroic, and that there was the best possible co-operation between the various divisons of his army.

A later message from the telegraph operator in the field reported a cavalry attack by the Federals which had forced the rebels from their positions. Gen. Aubert was said to have been wounded in the foot, not seriously.

JUAREZ, Mexico, May 12.—Rebel leaders here concede that Gen. Orozco evacuated Conejos to-day to the Federals. Details of the fighting have not reached here. It is admitted that many are killed and wounded.

AT GEN. OROZCO'S HEADQUARTERS, ROLLANO, Mexico, May 12.—Gen. Orozco to-day transferred his headquarters from Escalon, Mexico, where he has been for the last fortnight, to Rellano, seventeen miles north, in order, he said, to place his men in better positions for a final stand.

The rebels fought briskly all day. The losses have not yet been announced here.

REFUGEES ON THE BUFORD.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson issued to-night the following statement on the Mexican situation:

"The Consul at Mazatlan reports that the Buford left that place on the night of the eleventh with 130 refugees on board. At San Blas, in Tepic, 70 more will be received.

"The Consul at Tampico reports renewed activity on the part of rebel bands in the State of Tamaulipas and the northern part of the States of San Luis Potosi and Vera Cruz.

"The Department's reports from other sources show further disorder throughout the State of Vera Cruz and are to the effect that various Americans are leaving that section of the country, although none of them have been subjected to any violence whatsoever. This is attributed to the many alarming reports which are prevalent, most of which are without foundation. General conditions, however, show no improvement."

MAZATLAN, Sinaloa, Mexico, May 12, via Tucson, Ariz.—The United States transport Buford arrived to-day with five refugees from Topolobampo and sixteen from Altata and Culiacan. The refugees from Culiacan are almost destitute, their property having been stolen or destroyed in rebel raids.

The Buford anchored two miles off this port, seventy-one adults and tweny children being taken aboard. The transfer was witnessed by thousands of Mexicans and the few Americans who remained in Mazatlan. Capt. Ely and American Consul Alger made an official call on Col. Mayol, commandant of the Federal forces, and later the American Consul, Col Mayol, and other Mexican officers dined aboard the Buford.

The vessel is to leave to-morrow for San Blas, Tepic, Manzanillo, Acapulco, and probably Salinas Cruz.

Advices received here indicate that few, if any, refugees are south of Manzanillo. Many Americans from that section have gone east by rail to Santa Cruz and sailed for the United States.

GOMEZ RETURNS HOME.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 12.—Emilio Vasquez Gomez, in whose name the present Mexican revolution was proclaimed, returned to his home in San Antonio late last night, after abandoning the provisional capital he set up at Juarez when he assumed the title of Provisional President of Mexico a week ago.

Rather than disrupt the revolution, says Gomez, he decided to retire to San Antonio. He left Juarez quietly last night, crossed to El Paso and boarded a train for this city.

Felix Guiterrez, rebel Governor of Chihuahua, Gomez declares, used his influence to prevent Gen. Orozco recognizing the titular head of the insurrection as Provisional President. Guiterrez, says Gomez, is not a Vasquista and never was, but is a Maderista.

Gomez and his friends profess to have no fear of action being taken by the United States authorities because of the part he has played in connection with the revolt.

HOW THE REVOLT STARTED.

The present Mexican revolution, the success of which apparently depends on the outcome of the battle now raging around Torreon, may be said to have begun with the mutiny on Feb. 1 last of the Maderist troops then on duty in Juarez, Chihuahua, the Mexican city on the Rio Grande opposite El Paso, Texas. On that day the Federal troops garrisoning Juarez, who had been considered loyal to Madero, without warning turned against the Government, looted the town, and released all the prisoners in the Juarez jail. Much rioting and gun fighting followed the mutiny, and in the disorder two Americans were killed.

That Gen. Pascual Orozco, who was the most prominent of the Generals under Madero when the latter was fighting Diaz, would desert his former chief was considered certain from the moment that Juarez fell into the hands of the mutineers, although Orozco reiterated frequently his loyalty to the President. Orozco at the time was the commander of the troops in Chihuahua.

Two days after the Juarez mutiny the disaffection spread to the City of Chihuahua, and the rebels attacked that city, compelling the authorities to release Gen. Rojas, who has since been prominent in the rebel cause, from jail. Twenty-three days after the Juarez mutiny it was announced that Orozco had forsaken Madero, but the rebel leader denied the report. A few days later, however, he admitted that he had turned against Madero, and on March 7 last he was proclaimed Generalissimo of the rebel forces. The next day Orozco subscribed to the rebel oath of loyalty and assumed active command of the rebel army.

Orozco issued a proclamation and announced that he was going to the City of Mexico. For awhile the situation looked very dark for the Government, and victory after victory for the rebel forces was reported, but in most instances the reports were not authentic. On March 25 Campa, the rebel General, defeated Gen. Salas at Escalon, and the next day it was reported that Gen. Gonzales of the loyal army, who had been defeated by the rebels, had committed suicide.

A week ago the two armies came within hailing distance of each other to the north of the City of Torreon, and since that time the battle now raging has been reported as ready to begin every day. Last Thursday the advance columns came together, and the result of this preliminary clash appeared to have been a victory for the Government troops. Yesterday news from Mexico tends to confirm the reports that the Government is gaining all along the line, and that Orozco is being slowly driven back toward the Rio Grande.

FLOOD DANGERS LESSENED.

Fair Weather Lends Improved Aspect to Conditions on Lower Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 12.—Another day of sunshine in New Orleans and throughout Southern Louisiana lent an improved aspect to Mississippi River flood conditions. State and Federal engineers announced that the few reports received to-day from points north of New Orleans were encouraging, although the situation at Baton Rouge would demand continued hard work to prevent a break in the front levee.

A fall of two-tenths of a foot in the Mississippi at New Orleans was recorded in the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock to-night, the gauge registering 21.3. At Baton Rouge there was a rise of nearly a tenth of a foot.

The levee at the lower end of the Torras crevasse is reported sloughing off and gradually adding to the width of the gap in the river embankment. The United States ship Ram will reach Torras tomorrow, and Assistant Engineer Waddill will begin the work of tying the ends of the crevasse. Damage done to the New Orleans levees by Friday night's storm has been repaired.

OPPOSE PEACE CENTENARY.

1914 Celebration Denounced by United Irish-American Societies.

The United Irish-American Societies of New York, at a meeting held last evening at 110 West Fifty-ninth Street, went on record as emphatically hostile to the celebration in 1914 of the century of peace with England. The expression was one of opposition to the Burton-Littleton bill in Congress, which would appoint a commission and appropriate funds for that celebration.

The resolutions, filled with much of the argument raised in the recent organization of the American Truth Society, point out that with the exception of Spain, England is the only European nation with which we have ever been at war. They object to "an invidious distinction against those nations which never swerved from their friendship for us." The resolutions call upon the American people to resist the appropriation by every means in their power and to oppose at the polls all men seeking public office who may have any part in bringing about such an expenditure.

Resolutions were also passed in condemnation of the Root amendment to the Immigration bill.

MISSING GIRL WITH FATHER.

Relatives Sure Miss Weyman Joined Divorced Parent in Buffalo.

Miss Marie Weyman of St. Louis, who was supposed to have been lost in this city since May 6, because a letter announcing the time of her arrival in New York to her brother-in-law, A. D. Koch, was not delivered in time for him to meet her at the station, is now believed to be safe with her father, John Weyman, in Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Koch, a manufacturer, of 11 West Eighty-eighth Street, said last night he was convinced of this, though he had not heard directly from her.

John Weyman, the father of the girl, was divorced fifteen years ago in St. Louis, and the daughters were given to the mother, who has since remarried. The father moved to Dayton, Ohio, and his efforts to see his daughters have been thwarted by his former wife. He corresponded with Miss Weyman, and in that way learned of her intended trip to New York, where her two brothers-in-law, A. D. and H. K. Koch, had promised to support her until she could obtain a place on the stage.

It is known that Mr. Weyman was in Buffalo on May 5, which was the day before Miss Weyman expected to arrive in New York. And the young woman's family have acepted the theory that Mr. Weyman, who has long been waiting for such an opportunity, met his daughter there and took her back to his own home.

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371 Broadway

COLONEL EXPECTS 600 DELEGATES

Taft Managers Have Been Playing Game of "Brag and Bluff," Roosevelt Leader Says.

ELATED BY MINNESOTA

Returns There Surpassed Fondest Expectations, a Member of Local Roosevelt Committee Declares.

Encouraged by the results of the primaries in Minnesota on Saturday, and by reports of increasing progressive sentiment in other States where primaries are yet to be held, the local Roosevelt Committee asserted yesterday that Col. Roosevelt would have a total of 600 delegates to the Chicago Convention on the first ballot.

Late last night Judge Charles H. Duell, Chairman of the local committee, issued a signed statement in which he declared that the managers of the Taft campaign had been playing a game of "brag and bluff." Two months ago, Judge Duell declared, the Taft organization said the President would have 800 delegates to the Chicago Convention.

"Then," Judge Duell says in his statement, "came State-wide primaries in North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Illinois, and the Taft predictions were lowered. They then said that if the President did not carry Pennsylvania the fight would be over, and that Roosevelt would be nominated. Roosevelt swept the State, and they then insisted that the result hinged upon Massachusetts. When that State elected a majority of Roosevelt delegates they shifted their position and asserted that Maryland would be the deciding factor. Maryland elected Roosevelt delegates, and now the Taft managers say that his own State of Ohio can save him."

Judge Duell asserts that the predictions of the Taft organization are made for the sole purpose of affording foundation for unfair decisions by the National Committee in contested cases. He declares that such efforts will fail, for the reason "that the National Committee cannot afford this year to use steam-roller methods, and any such attempt would be reversed by the action of the convention." His statement continues:

"Meanwhile Roosevelt has gone on adding delegates after delegates, State after State. Minnesota's primaries have insured him the 24 delegates from that State. California on Tuesday will undoubtedly elect 26 Roosevelt delegates, and North Carolina on Wednesday will give him the balance of her delegation, 22 in number."

Judge Duell then analyzes a political table which appeared in the newspapers on Saturday crediting the President with 418 delegates. This assertion he declares is excessive, being in itself a confession of defeat, inasmuch as Mr. Taft cannot obtain 122 delegates out of the number still to be elected.

"A study of the table," Judge Duell says, "is most interesting. Of the 418 delegates said to be for Taft 14 come from sections which have no electoral votes, 170 from States that by no possibility will elect a single Republican elector, and 130 are contested."

Judge Duell asserts that if the conventions and primaries in the next four weeks result as he alleges political development would indicate Mr. Taft will be obliged to withdraw from the race. The only question, he declares, is "who is to be his residuary legatee?" On this point he adds:

"Taft's delegates are not men who are going to stand with him in defeat. Many of them will turn to the candidate who can be elected. With two exceptions, wherever the voters have had an opportunity to express their wishes they have cast their votes against Mr. Taft. It is well to remember that these States are the ones to which the Republicans must look for their electoral majority."

The statement closses with a review of the situation in various States and with the assertion that Roosevelt will have a total of 602 delegates at the Chicago Convention.

The local Roosevelt quarters, in the Metropolitan Building, presented an appearance of unwonted activity for a Sunday yesterday afternoon. Stenographers were kept busy until late into the night transcribing statements from members of the committee and prominent Roosevelt supporters throughout the country. These statements, it was learned, were intended for publication in newspapers throughout the South and the Middle West.

Among messages of congratulation received by Col. Roosevelt were these:

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, L. I.
In first forty precincts heard from out of total 133 in St. Paul, Taft carried but one. This makes Fourth District claimed as Taft stronghold strong for you. Little doubt now that the solid delegation from Minnesota will be Roosevelt. FRANK KNOX.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, L. I.
We carried every district in the State. Tawney claims his, but we have it by a large majority. In St. Paul every district was carried except three. I. A. CASWELL.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, L. I.
An overwhelming Roosevelt victory. We carried St. Paul by four to one. A great victory for progressive principles. HUGH T. HALBERT.

"Every delegate from Minnesota will be for Roosevelt, according to present appearances," declared a member of the Roosevelt committee.

DIXON'S HOME FOR TAFT.

President Wins in Montana Primary —May Mean Senator's End.

MISSOULA, Mon., May 12.—The Taft forces carried seven of the eight precincts in the Republican primaries here yesterday, and split it in the remaining precinct with the Roosevelt forces. This insures a county convention controlled for Taft, in Senator Dixon's home county.

Taft's managers in this State assert that yesterday's victory gives them control of the State Convention at Livingston on May 16, and precludes the possibility of Col. Roosevelt's campaign manager, Senator Dixon, having a seat in the Chicago Convention.

Yesterday's primary was considered the first definite move in a fight to prevent the renomination of Senator Dixon next Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12. — Senator Dixon, Col. Roosevelt's campaign manager, said to-day:

"The Taft campaign managers have exultantly given wide publication to the fact that the Amalgamated Copper Company has delivered the votes in Butte, Helena, and Missoula, Mont., to the Taft machine. More than two months ago the Amalgamated Copper Company managers in New York agreed with the Taft management 'to deliver the Montana delegates for Taft at Chicago.'

"Montana unfortunately has no direct primary law. The Republican voters of Montana in every agricultural county where primaries were held as in Flathead, Rivalli, Yellowstone, Dawson and similar counties declared for Roosevelt as against Taft more than 7 to 1. In the city of Butte (Silver Bow County) the Amalgamated Copper Company's mine shift bosses and employes went through the farce of holding a Republican convention and instructing their delegates for Taft. In Missoula, at an expenditure of several thousand dollars and with the open and notorious use of money in the purchase of votes, the Amalgamated Copper Company succeeded in carrying the primaries for Taft.

"No one in Montana is misled by the situation there. The money was expended by the Amalgamated Copper Company in order to carry out its agreement with the Taft managers. Notwithstanding the Amalgamated Copper Company's control of these towns, I do not believe it is yet possible, even with its tremendous concentrated power and wealth, to deliver the Montana vote at Chicago for Taft.

"Another curious phase of the situation is that every official of the Amalgamated Copper Company in Montana is an open and avowed Democrat. The Taft victories in the Amalgamated Copper towns in my State are only further examples of the methods employed by the Taft campaign managers in every State in the Union to force upon the Republican Party a nominee for President that the Republican voters have overwhelmingly repudiated in every community where they have had the full and free expression of their sentiment in direct primaries.

Puff—
puff—
puff—
Do you get that fragrance?

TUXEDO TOBACCO surely has it—and the *taste* that's made it famous—*it's that kind of tobacco*. Don't waste a day waiting to *know* it. In the curved green tin—10 cents.

PATTERSON'S TUXEDO TOBACCO

"The Pipe Smoke for Gentlemen"

TAFT LEADS THE WAY INTO THE OHIO FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

publican Party. I believe that there is the material for a strong Republican Party in many of the Southern States."

Texas can be counted among the States which the Colonel looks upon in this way, and there are others. And he expects to get the solid delegation from Texas to the National Convention.

Col. Roosevelt is confident of his nomination if he wins out in California, even though defeated in Ohio and New Jersey. Reports from his managers state, however, that he can safely count on a majority of the delegates in those two States.

The Colonel was in a jovial mood this evening. When the reporters rolled up Sagamore Hill in an automobile he walked across the lawn to meet them. He was smiling broadly.

"If you had been here a few minutes ago you would have found us in the midst of a battle," he called out, waving his hand toward the spot in the roadway where an old type cannon had stood for several months. The cannon was gone.

"Are you beating a retreat?" the Colonel was asked.

"Not a bit of it," he retorted. "But don't tell McKinley about it."

"Has it been sent on to Ohio?" he was then asked.

"We're not going to use an old smoothbore cannon there," the Colonel quickly retorted. "It's going to be the best rapid-fire rifle."

The Colonel explained that the cannon had been removed because some visitors who drove up the hill did not seem to understand that it had been placed there so that they would drive around it, and instead cut across the lawn.

One of the first things the Colonel mentioned politically was the result in Minnesota.

"It looks like a clean sweep," he said, "and we will get all but two delegates, anyway."

Then the Colonel called attention to the fact that the news from Minnesota had been given but small space in some newspapers.

"What would have happened in these newspapers if the result had been the other way?" he asked with a laugh.

He was asked if, as a result of his Minnesota victory, he would add anything to a sentence in the letter he sent to the Minnesota voters prior to the primaries which read: "I certainly can be nominated against Mr. Taft."

"No, I think I need add nothing," was the reply.

"There is one great advantage that I have had in this campaign," the Colonel went on. "While you may not believe it and many others may not believe it, I have never been excited over this fight as far as I am personally concerned.

"I loathed getting into this fight and I only did so because the Progressive movement needed a leader who could successfully carry out the great principles involved. It was that and not my personal ambition which caused me to act.

"In 1904 I would have been very deeply hurt if I had not been renominated and re-elected, because then I wanted the stamp of approval put on my Administration."

Reports that Southern delegates are in some instances swinging on to the Roosevelt band wagon have been coming in, indicating that the Roosevelt workers in the South are getting in some good work. The Colonel is greatly interested in the situation there, and expects many of the delegates to support him. He also is said to favor a change in the plan of the representation at the National Convention from the Democratic States of the South, but believes that any suggestion for such a change should come from one of these States, such as Tennessee or Kentucky.

One other feature of the campaign on which the Colonel commented was that meetings are being held in the western section of New York State in favor of the Progressive wing of the party, so that the delegates may have an opportunity to see what are the feelings of a part of the voters at least. These meetings have been looked upon as the handiwork of National Committeeman William L. Ward, the Roosevelt leader in New York.

"By George, do you know," the Colonel said to-day, "those meetings are simply the result of the spontaneous actions of the voters."

He would not make any further comment on how many delegates he expects to obtain from New York State, however.

A report in a New York newspaper, purporting to come from the Washington Taft Bureau, that James Stillman of the National City Bank and A. J. Earling, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, are touring in the West in Roosevelt's behalf, was shown to the Colonel.

"It's the first I have heard that either Mr. Stillman or Mr. Earling is for me," he laughingly replied. "I thought they were for Mr. Taft."

Col. Roosevelt was asked to comment on reports that a statement from Dr. Harvey W. Wiley had been given to the people of California, in which Dr. Wiley had said that Roosevelt did nothing to help along the pure food legislation.

"Everybody knows that Dr. Wiley has talked on every and all sides of the question," was the Colonel's rejoinder.

OHIO THE BATTLEGROUND.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, O., May 12.—Not within the memory of the oldest politician has there been such a scene in Ohio as is to be witnessed this week. Ohio usually has lined up without question and with hearty enthusiasm for favorite sons and solid delegations have gone to national conventions to vote for home candidates as long as they had a chance. That day has gone.

In Ohio this year President Taft and Gov. Harmon, Ohio's candidates for the Presidential nominations in Republican and Democratic parties, face fights for control. Mr. Taft's struggle is even harder than that of Gov. Harmon, to whom there has been organized opposition since Jan. 1.

Gov. Harmon will spend a week making night speeches in various sections in Ohio, and President Taft will be on a special train every day of the week, twice crossing the State from east to west and twice from north to south. For President Taft to lose Ohio or for Col. Roosevelt to make an even break with him would have a serious effect on the Taft campaign. Likewise, Gov. Harmon must get his State solid, or at least a majority of the delegates, if he is to continue a factor in the Democratic race.

In Ohio, Col. Roosevelt is expected to continue his attack on bosses and their domination of State and National politics. Taft men have supplied him with the material for a campaign of this sort, and it will be used to the fullest possible extent. Taft State Central Committeemen prevented the name of Theodore Roosevelt and of Mr. Taft from going on the primary ballot in any form. Only the names of the delegates appear.

Col. Roosevelt's campaign committees are using this fact every day. In advertisements in the newpapers they are printing the names of Roosevelt district candidates for delegates to the National Convention, and for delegates to the State Convention where they are elected directly by the voters and Rosevelt candidates for delegates to County Conventions where direct expression on State delegates has been denied to the voters. While Taft men are advertising their candidates they are not doing it nearly so much as are the Roosevelt men.

So far as control of the State Convention is concerned, the complex manner of selecting delegates seems at first glance to favor the President, but Roosevelt men are making a hard fight. Taft's Ohio managers have been worried with the developments of the last few weeks and there is no longer concealment of anxiety. Although claims are conflicting and there are a record number of contests it is plain that while the President has now a lead in the delegates thus far selected in other States the fight in Ohio is the turning point.

President Taft will be the first to arrive. He will begin his campaign at Marietta to-morrow morning and make more than a dozen important speeches during the day. Col. Roosevelt will arrive on Tuesday and begin his speaking Tuesday morning at Bellaire.

Col. Roosevelt's Tuesday itinerary will take him over practically the same points where the President will have spoken on the preceeding day. Altogether Col. Roosevelt will make more than sixty speeches during the time he is here. The more important night speeches will be made at Canton, Dayton, Columbus, and Cleveland.

URGED TO RALLY ROUND TAFT

An Appeal Is Sent Out to 25,000 of His Illinois Followers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The Taft Club of Illinois issued to-night an appeal to its 25,000 members in the State urging them to implore the aid of their friends and acquaintances in rallying to the support of President Taft. The statement says:

"While we believe that the renomination and re-election of President Taft are as near certain as a human event can be, still at the same time we realize that a decisive battle for Mr. Taft will be fought in Ohio a week from next Tuesday.

"Events in the last few weeks have so shaped themselves that it has become evident that Mr. Taft is the one man to defeat Col. Roosevelt for the nomination. The preconvention struggle between the President and the former President has never been paralleled in the political history of our country. We cannot believe that the sentiment for Roosevelt, as expressed in a number of States, represents the true feeling of the great mass of Republicans on the question of a choice for President.

"We believe that the appeals made by Mr. Taft's opponents have been appeals reaching those whom they were intended to reach. The sober-thinking people are not misled by these appeals, so entirely without bearing on the questions at issue are they, so specious in their nature and so unworthy of a man aspiring—against oft repeated assertions to the contrary—to the high office of President of the United States.

"Hence we, as business men, as professional men, as citizens believing that right should prevail and that Mr. Taft should be accorded the nomination he has so well earned, ask that the friends of the President in the next few days use every effort at their command to further his cause in his home State."

AT ODDS IN TENNESSEE.

Two Republican Delegations May Be Chosen—State for Clark.

Special to The New York Times.

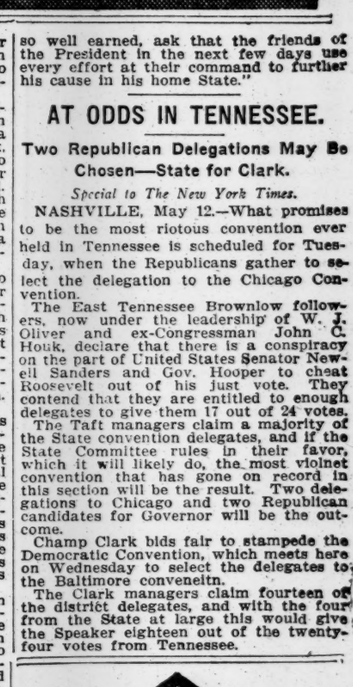
NASHVILLE, May 12.—What promises to be the most riotous convention ever held in Tennessee is scheduled for Tuesday, when the Republicans gather to select the delegation to the Chicago Convention.

The East Tennessee Brownlow followers, now under the leadership of W. J. Oliver and ex-Congressman John C. Houk, declare that there is a conspiracy on the part of United States Senator Newell Sanders and Gov. Hooper to cheat Roosevelt out of his just vote. They contend that they are entitled to enough delegates to give them 17 out of 24 votes.

The Taft managers claim a majority of the State convention delegates, and if the State Committee rules in their favor, which it will likely do, the most violnet convention that has gone on record in this section will be the result. Two delegations to Chicago and two Republican candidates for Governor will be the outcome.

Champ Clark bids fair to stampede the Democratic Convention, which meets here on Wednesday to select the delegates to the Baltimore conveneitn.

The Clark managers claim fourteen of the district delegates, and with the four from the State at large this would give the Speaker eighteen out of the twenty-four votes from Tennessee.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FAVORED NO CHURCH, DECLARES MR. TAFT

Stories of Pro-Catholic Action Denounced as Efforts to Rouse Prejudice.

'BUTT MISSION' A FALSEHOOD

No Inquiry About Cardinals and No Message to Delegate—Explains His Course on Nuns' Garb.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Before leaving for Ohio to-day President Taft prepared a signed statement about his relations with the Roman Catholic Church. The President says that "there is a conspiracy for the purpose of arousing religious prejudice against me," and he instances as proofs of this conspiracy:

1. The story that he sent Major Archibald W. Butt to Rome to take a message to the Pope.

2. The report that he sent a wireless congratulation to the newly appointed Apostolic Delegate.

3. The use made of his action in countermanding the Indian Commissioner's order prohibiting nuns from wearing their religious garb while teaching in Indian schools.

The statement is as follows:

"The White House,
"Washington, May 12, 1912.

"Among the invidious methods of attack pursued by some against me is the attempt to arouse religious prejudice on the charge that I am in some manner unduly favoring the Roman Catholic Church.

"It has been my official place, first as the Governor General of the Philippines; second, as Secretary of War, and third, as President, to encourage every church, as far as possible, where this does not involve invidious distinctions and does not depart from the rule, which separates our State from official relation to all churches. I have unduly favored no church, but have treated them all with absolute impartiality.

"In 1902 I visited Rome and conferred with Pope Leo XIII. in an attempt to settle the Friar land controversy, which had arisen in the Philippines while I was Governor General, and after a time I succeeded in doing so.

"When, last March, my aid, Major Butt, set out on a trip solely for his health and proposed to visit Rome, he asked me for a letter of introduction to the present Pope that he might have the privilege of an audience, and I gave him such a letter. The letter nontained nothing but a statement of who Major Butt was, and an expression of the hope that he might have the honor of being received.

"The only note or letter from the Pope or any representative of his in answer to this letter of introduction which I have received is a cablegram of condolence for all concerned sent by Cardinal Merry Del Val by direction of the Pope at the time of the Titanic disaster and making an inquiry as to the fate of Major Butt, to which I replied expressing my thanks and giving the fact.

"The letter introducing Major Butt contained no reference to the recent appointment of American Cardinals and no comment on, or reference to, the Catholic Church or any matter relating to it. The stories circulated that I have made any inquiry, or have taken anywhere at any time any part, or manifested any interest in questions of social precedence of the recently appointed Cardinals, are wholly without foundation.

"The evidence that there is a conspiracy for the purpose of arousing religious prejudices against me is shown by the fact that at the instance of someone unknown to me it was reported in a great many very respectable newspapers that I sent a message of welcome and congratulation to the newly-appointed Apostolic Delegate by wireless to the incoming steamer which was bearing him to New York. No such message was sent by me or by anyone by my authority. A denial of the published report was issued from the White House, but the denial has obtained no publicity.

"The statement that I suspended an order made by the Indian Commissioner affecting the garb of the teachers in certain Indian schools, which have been transferred from the Catholic Church to the Government, is true. I did this for the reason that the Commissioner had issued the order after consulting with the Secretary of the Interior, and without awaiting his conclusions. The propriety of the order has now been made the subject of an open, free discussion by all the parties in interest, and the decision of the Secretary of the Interior will soon be handed down.

"I say nothing of the merits of the controversy except that the order reversed a condition which has existed for years, and affected thirty or forty teachers who, as nuns, had been long before my time incorporated in the service of the Government, and who would be in effect expelled from that service by the order should it prevail. They were, therefore, entitled to a full hearing.

"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

PRIZES FOR HARVARD MEN.

Boston Lawyer and a Rhodes Scholar Winners in Essay Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 12.—William Chase Greene, now studying in England as a Rhodes scholar, and Charles Warren, a Boston lawyer, have been declared winners of $125 prizes each by the Award Committee of The Harvard Advocate, of which W. G. Peckham of New York is Chairman, for essays recently submitted by them in a contest open to Harvard graduates to determine what appears to be Harvard's greatest problem, and suggesting ways and means of bettering such a problem.

Mr. Greene, whose home is in Baltimore, graduated from Harvard last June. His essay was entitled "New Wines in Old Bottles." Mr. Warren, Harvard, '89, entitled his paper "A Plea for Personality in Professors."

In a contest open to undergraduates no composition was considered worthy of a first award. Charles Hartshorn Weston of Merion, Penn., a sophomore, was awarded a second prize of $50 for his essay on "The Problem of Democracy at Harvard."

THOUSANDS MOURN AT STRAUS MEMORIAL

Carnegie Hall Auditorium Too Small to Accommodate All Who Sought Admission.

MAYOR EULOGIZES THE DEAD

Devoted Couple Deeply but Proudly Mourned by Andrew Carnegie—Bishop Gailor Pays Tribute to Both.

Impressive and reverential was the meeting held in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon to honor the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, who went to their death together when the White Star liner Titanic foundered four weeks ago to-day. The great hall was filled to capacity, and hundreds who pleaded to get in were turned away because there was no more room inside. Every seat and every box was occupied, while perhaps 300 men and women stood up in the rear of the auditorium.

On the stage was a notable assemblage of men and women, among whom were Mayor Gaynor, Andrew Carnegie, Jacob H. Schiff, the Right Rev. Thomas H. Gailor, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee and Chancellor of the University of the South at Sewanee; Dr. John H. Finley, President of the City College; Adolph Lewisohn, Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, Isaac N. Seligman, Louis Marshall, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Robert W. de Forest, A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Chamber of Commerce; George Foster Peabody, Commodore E. C. Benedict, A. Augustus Healy, Felix Warburg, Leopold Plaut, John Claflin, Francis L. Leland, John J. Miller, Herman Siegel, William A. Simonson, Louis Stern, Judge Mayer Sulzberger, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, C. B. Webster, Miss Mary Richman, Mrs. E. D. Jones, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Abram S. Elkus, Isaac Gimbel, Abraham Steinam, Wallace Macfarlane, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Louis J. Chamansky, representing the employes of Macy & Co., and Benjamin Conroy, representing the employes of Abraham & Straus in Brooklyn.

In the right hand box next to the stage were the children of those whose memories were honored—the three sons, Jesse, Herbert, and Percy, and the three daughters, Mrs. Scheftel, Mrs. Weil, and Mrs. Hess. In this box also were the grandchildren of the deceased. In a box facing the stage were Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus and their children. In another was Supreme Court Justice Lehman and his wife, who is a daughter of Nathan Straus, while in other boxes were Mrs. Lazarus Kohn, a sister of Isidor Straus, and other close relatives.

A Sublime Sacrifice.

The stage was draped in black, and beneath the drapery were two large American flags. There were two vocal selections, both by Miss Mary Jordan, the first "But the Lord Is Mindful," sung at the beginning of the memorial, and "Oh, Rest in the Lord," which preceded the prayer and benediction by the Rev. Dr. Schulman.

Promptly at 4 o'clock the hour for the ceremonies to begin, Justice Greenbaum, who presided, appeared on the stage. With him was the Mayor. Then came Andrew Carnegie and Mr. Schiff, followed by Bishop Gailor and Miss Richman, these four being the speakers chosen to deliver the eulogies, and after them President Finley, Mr. Hepburn, and other members of the committee that had arranged the memorial.

"We have come together," said Justice Greenbaum, "drawn by an irresistible impulse to give evidence of the feeling of grief and sadness inspired by the devotion and sacrifice of these two loving souls in the face of death and to give public appreciation of their exalted characters. A lesson terrible, yet sublime, was preached there in mid-ocean, and manhood was ennobled and glorified; and, of the many acts of self-effacement there enacted, none was more touching or inspiring than was the passing away of Isidor and Ida Straus. When we who knew and loved these noble souls heard of the disaster, we said to each other in hushed tones that if perchance both could not be saved both had gone. That was the inevitable result of the lives that Isidor and Ida Straus had lived."

Justice Greenbaum referred to the beautiful home life of Mr. and Mrs. Straus and to their never ceasing interest in every work that had to do with the uplift of humanity. He referred to the business life of Mr. Straus as clean, strong, sterling, and just, and paid a tribute to the kindness and generosity that had characterized his dealings with those in his employ. "As a citizen," Justice Greenbaum said, "Mr. Straus was ever keenly alive to his responsibilities, for Isidor Straus embodied in himself the highest type of the citizen and ever labored to make of other citizens the same."

Justice Greenbaum then introduced Mayor Gaynor as a friend of Mr. and Mrs. Straus.

Mayor Gaynor's Tribute.

"It is altogether fitting," the Mayor said, "that we should pause for an hour to express our sorrow over the death of these two noble characters. They were worthy in all respects. I long knew Mr. Straus, as I had known also Mr. Abraham up to the time of his death. Mrs. Straus I knew less of, but she met the fate of her husband in the middle of the ocean, and the words in which she met it are known to the whole world. Let me read them to you as they were testified to before the Senate commission which made the inquiry into this great disaster. The women were being taken off in boats, and many women refused to go. They would not leave their husbands. At all events, some of them did so. And when Mr. Straus and those around her tried to induce her to take to a boat, we have it authentic that she said: 'We have been together a long time. I will not leave you. Where you go, I shall go.' And she stayed and met cheerfully his fate. She was content to go with him.

"I know nothing in all history that parallels these words except the scene between Ruth and Naomi, when Naomi asked Ruth to leave her for her own good and go among her own people and her own way. And Ruth responded: 'Intreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God: Where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried: the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me.'

"Mrs. Straus's heart was filled with the same noble sentiment as this scene from the Hebrew Scriptures which I here read to you, portrayed. They lost their lives together in this great disaster. The body of Mr. Straus has since been recovered, but Mrs. Straus is still sleeping the sleep of death in the vast and solitary expanse of the ocean. Perhaps many of us would think it were fitting that the accident of recovering Mr. Straus's body had not taken place. But it has turned out to be otherwise, and we are all content.

"As I say, I knew Mr. Straus a long time and intimately. He was one of the noblest of men. I do not say that in any tone of exaggeration, but in the tone of absolute moderation. Those of you who knew him know that. He was just. He was good. He was constantly working for the welfare of others. He thought very little of himself. In fact he always seemed to me in his manner of talking and appearing as unconscious of his own physical existence. He did not take it into account. His mind centred in other things. The horizon of his mind was the horizon of all humanity.

Patient in His Good Works.

"He wanted to do good. And at the same time he had no illusions. He wanted to benefit the human race. At the same time he knew that everything could not be done in his time. He knew as well as any man that I ever came in contact with, that growth, and I mean good growth, is as a rule gradual throughout God's universe in all things. He knew it was so in physical nature. He knew how gradual even the blade of wheat grows and matures—that you cannot force it; how gradual the tree grows to maturity, and how gradual this body of uors from infancy up, little by little, grows to maturity. And he looked out upon this vast world, and even thought how many millions of years Almighty God sat patiently brooding over it before it was fit for our occupation.

"He had no illusions about making everything perfect at once, as some people have. In their zeal they don't want to wait. But it is the same with regard to religion, philosophy, economy, and political government. It is the same with the growth of the human race, mentally and spiritually, as it is with those physical things of which I have spoken to you. He realized all that, and he was therefore content in his day and generation to try to do his little, to do as well as he could while he was here with us, and then to leave those who come after us to take up the work and continue it.

"I need hardly say here, in the presence of the death of two such people, how fleeting life is and how little we can do. And therefore how great a duty we have to do as he did—to bear with others, to avoid passion, to be kind with others, to help others. In a word, all the time to do our little to make things better here while we have a chance, being conscious all the time that the growth of the human race, in the aspects which I have mentioned to you, is gradual and slow, and that we can only do our part.

"But he was very sanguine, nevertheless. He believed in the perfectibility of the human race. I believe we should all believe in the perfectibility of the human race. When we look back upon the generations which are past and see the human race to-day, while the advance and growth have been very gradual, from the tottering babe up to the present hour, nevertheless we see there has been a growth and an improvement, from which we ought fairly to infer that that is to continue and that the human race is capable of arriving at perfection. That he looked to and did his part. And now, that we mourn his taking off and the taking away also of his noble wife at the same hour, we can learn at least that lesson from their lives and practice and emulate them."

Carnegie Mourns, Yet Proudly.

Andrew Carnegie was the next speaker. He was deeply affected and spoke in a subdued voice.

"In our pilgrimage through life," he said, "great shocks at intervals—earthquakes, famines, and plagues—astound us, we know not how or why, and wrecks and explosions and accidents to which we ourselves are contributors appal the bravest.

"The most terrible wreck ever known in the world's history draws us together to-day, not to question or to blame, but to bow our heads in reverential submission. In the presence of forces and powers unknown to us, we are hushed to silence, but from the doom of men, women, and children to a watery grave there arises the golden bow of heroism and self-sacrifice, equally unprecedented, which is to remain to us and to future generations a precious legacy which makes us proud of our race.

"'Women and children first for the boats,' was the order, and not a man wavered. The rule is strictly observed; the ship sinks, the band still plays 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.' We imagine the figures of our two beloved friends, in whose memory we meet to-day, in the appalling scene, shining before us, two angels of light, clasping each other, united in life, resolved to remain united in death, braving together the watery grave, with all of its terrors.

"These two angelic natures, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, whom we deeply, yet proudly, mourn, have been household words with us in New York for a generation past, and for many generations to come their place is now secure.

"No husband and wife known to us as constituting one united force have excelled them in the supreme field of service to man, which is the highest worship of God. Time will not suffice to recount the various institutions founded, assisted, or supervised by them. Whenever a good cause languished, their sympathies were aroused, and both with head and heart they gave not only needed funds, but, what was more important and much more rare, they gave themselves to the work; nor were they easily discouraged. They faltered not; and it may well be doubted if any philanthropists ever encountered or overcame more dispiriting conditions or had harder tasks to surmount than our departed friends in their crusades for the health and improvement of their poorer brethren, the one supplementing the other, revealing to all the world that united they stood, compelling success. This was only one branch of their untiring labors in the service of their less fortunate fellows.

"Amid the terrible ordeal of the wreck we seem to still hear the soft voice murmuring, 'Your fate shall be my fate; whithersoever thou goest, I go. Better death together than life apart.' Our departed friends were blessed in having found in their union a foretaste of heaven upon earth. To them 'Heaven, our home,' had its counterpart in 'Home, our heaven.'"

Their End Ennobling

Bishop Gailor, who was one of Mr. and Mrs. Straus's most intimate friends, came all the way from the mountains of Tennessee to pay tribute to their memories.

"I have come," he said, "all the way from Tennessee to pay a simple tribute of affection and of honor to the life and character of Isidor Straus and to that of his devoted, heroic, and noble wife. Mr. Straus was an intimate friend of mine, and my heart grieves for his loss. His rare intelligence, his wide knowledge of men and books, his bright spirit and quick sympathy, his hospitable and generous appreciation of the thoughts and hopes and plans and efforts of his fellow men gave a quality to his friendship that made it both helping and inspiring.

"In all my intercourse with him he impressed me most profoundly with his constant interest in and his hope for the continuing stability, welfare, and prosperity of our country. All his talk in serious moments led up to that—the obligation upon every citizen to work and plan, not only for the present and seeming success of our Government and institutions, but for the establishment and popularization of those ideas and those standards of life and action which will insure the perpetuation of free government and equal rights upon this continent.

"To Mr. Straus not only was public office a public trust, but the very fact and privilege of free citizenship in a free State created a responsibility of service to the community, to the city, to the Nation, with which no consideration of individual advantage could honorably interfere. He believed in and loved his country. No selfish motive prompted him. No mean ambition for personal fame or aggrandizement actuated him. He worked and gave for what he believed to be the best interest of all. With abundant means to command luxury and ostentation, he chose the dignified happiness of the simple life. Without pretence or hypocrisy he loved and cultivated the homely virtues, the kind heart, and the open hand. He was a good man, a good citizen, a wise friend of the poor, of the needy, and the oppressed.

"That picture of Isidor and Ida Straus, hand in hand upon the Titanic's deck, in the darkness and chill of night, surrounded by the weird and desolate waste of sea—but under the white and welcoming stars—that picture will not soon fade from the minds and hearts of the American people.

"They were 'lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided.' Every home in America to-day is made richer by their example of loving sacrifice. Every marriage of loving hearts is reconsecrated by the record of their devoted constancy. All the manhood and womanhood of our country is ennobled, and our institutions for freedom are reinforced and revindicated by the beautiful, the touching, the inspiring story of their heroic end.

"Some men may call it fortitude in the face of the inevitable. Some men may call it patient submission to the inexorable law of nature, but, knowing him and her, as I was privileged to know them, I say that it was a signal witness of the grace and power of faith in God."

Their Lives Inspiring

Jacob H. Schiff began with a reference to the three decades of intimacy that had marked the friendship of Mr. and Mrs. Straus and himself.

"Their home," he said, "I can testify, was the sanctuary for the practice of the highest essence of all the religions, which is 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.' There is no doubt that in the awful hour when the Titanic sank that the noble woman broke not the oath that she had given at the altar, 'Until death do us part.'

"The world has been inspired by the manner of death of those two noble souls, and it is not given to many to leave such an impression upon their generation as these two have left. Isidor Straus we mourn because we miss him. This meeting is one of the evidences of what our friend who is lost has meant to the people of this city. His life was a lesson of righteous civic endeavor which this generation should not forget. It is the duty of men to strive for the highest ideals, and that was the constant endeavor of Isidor Straus.

"What made Isidor Straus so valued as an adviser and a friend was not alone his clear mind; it was more the warmth of his great heart. He never considered himself, and he was ever ready to place himself at the service of any good cause. As it was with him, so it was with his devoted wife, ever his most trusted adviser and coworker. These two great souls are no longer here on earth, but the example of their noble lives moves on to strengthen and inspire us."

Miss Richman, who is District Superintendent of Schools on the lower east side, and who was an intimate of Mrs. Straus, was the last speaker. In the main her remarks were a tribute to Mrs. Straus. She spoke of Mr. and Mrs. Straus as "two of the noblest souls I have ever known," whose every act was an act of nobility and whose every word was a noble one.

"I had known Mrs. Straus intimately for more than twenty years," said Miss Richman. "If ever there was a woman who was wholly unselfish in her love for others that woman was Ida Straus. In our intimacy I recall her allusions to her girlhood, and these allusions showed that even then love was the dominant note in her life, just as it was the dominant note in her as wife, as mother, as friend, and in every other sphere of life. Her relations with her husband were the most lovable I have ever known.

"I remember on one occasion seeing her darning his socks, and she darned them with a stitch so fine that it took a sharp eye to find where the hole had been. I asked her, 'Why do you strain your eyes?' and she replied in that lovable sweet voice of hers, 'If you had a husband like mine you would do more than this for him.'"

Miss Richman told how Mrs. Straus abhorred gossip and scandal, and how she never permitted one of her children to speak unkindly of others in her presence. She likewise referred to her interest in the poor and her solicitude for all who suffered.

In the audience was a delegation from the Georgia Society. Georgia was Mr. Straus's old home State. In the delegation were Robert Adamson, Secretary to Mayor Gaynor; Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson, Royal C. Peabody, D. Wyatt Aiken, and James E. Graybill.

MEETING IN BROWNSVILLE.

Temple Ohav Sholem Thronged in Honor of Mr. and Mrs. Straus.

The temple Ohav Sholem, at Thatford and Belmont Avenues, in Brownsville, was thronged to the limit of its capacity yesterday afternoon and a crowd estimated at 2,000 persons gathered in the street before the building, for the memorial service to Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, who chose to die together when the Titanic sank. So great was the throng of those who desired to honor the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Straus that it was necessary to call out the reserves of the Brownsville Station House. Many of those at the meeting were overcome by their emotions.

Police Capt. Isaac Frank of the Brownsville Station introduced the speakers. Addresses were made by the Rev. S. Finkelstein of Temple Ohay Sholem, Edward Lazansky, Secretary of State, and the Rev. Dr. Nathan Kraff of Temple Israel, Brooklyn, each of whom paid tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Straus as ideal Americans. The Song for the Dead was intoned by Cantor M. Kaminsky of Temple Ohav Sholem and a choir.

PITTSBURGH BETS ON BRYAN.

His Followers to Carry Banners at Baltimore Urging Nebraskan.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 12.—Bets have been placed here that William J. Bryan will be the final nominee of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore. Guy E. Campbell of the Bryan League of Allegheny County is recruiting 100 Democrats, who will go to Baltimore and carry banners in a parade bearing the inscription, "Bryan only."

During Bryan's stay in the city last Sunday, Joseph Howley, Democratic candidate for Congressman at Large, requested Bryan's permission to present his name at the Harrisburg Convention. Bryan pointed out to Howley that this would be a mistake. In private conversation Bryan is alleged to have given voice to the belief that neither Wilson nor Clark will be successful in their candidacy for the Presidential nomination, and that the nomination will go to a third party.

While the seventy delegates to Baltimore are pledged to Wilson as long as his name is before the convention, it is asserted that many of these are for Bryan, and if the opportunity presents itself will flop to the Nebraskan. There is some talk of sidetracking Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer of Stroudsburg to succeed James M. Guffey as National Committeeman and placing the name of Vance McCormick in his stead. It is alleged that Palmer had made a deal with Ollie James of Kentucky to switch whatever delegates he could to Clark, Palmer in turn to get a place on the Ways and Means Committee.

POUGHKEEPSIE CHURCH ROW.

Trustees and Flock Split Over Demand for Rector's Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 12.—The demand of the Board of Trustees of the Church of the Holy Comforter, Episcopal, for the resignation of the rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. L. Strombom, threatens to result in the board being forced out of office or bringing about a split in the church. The Trustees asked the rector to resign a week ago, explaining that there was widespread dissatisfaction in the parish with him. A petition signed by 303 members of the church was presented to-day to the Trustees, protesting against their demand for the rector's resignation and disputing the grounds given by the Trustees for their action. The friends of the rector say that unless the Trustees withdraw their request they will appeal to Bishop Greer.

Dr. Strombom came to the Holy Comforter Church four years ago. Soon after the Trustees began to oppose him because he tried to introduce High Church rites. Dr. Strombom was popular with the younger element in the church, and although the Trustees from time to time tried to curb him, they did not make open rebellion until ten days ago. The rector has not complied with the demand of the Trustees, but is awaiting the outcome of the protest made by his friends, who represent the majority of the church membership. The Trustees are Samuel K. Ripley, Charles L. Lamb, Henry T. Lumb, C. Louis Massie, George L. Sutcliffe, and Allen A. Reynolds.

Odd Lots of Stock

We enable you, through cash purchases, to invest the money you have saved. *Send for Circular K—"ODD LOTS."*

We have also a plan which enables you to invest *while* you save. *Send for Circular 40—"ODD LOT INVESTMENT."*

John Muir & Co

Specialists in Odd Lots
Members New York Stock Exchange
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE new Woolworth Building, the tallest in the world, is being built Fire Proof and Fire Safe with the product of this Company.

Watch its growth. It is a remarkable demonstration of how a building is built on which can be set *The Seal of Safety.*

National Fire Proofing Company
Flatiron Building
General Offices: PITTSBURGH, PA.
Established 1889

NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY

THE SEAL of SAFETY

PRINTERS WILL TAKE NO PART IN STRIKE

Chicago Union Votes to Abide by Contracts and Keep Out of Pressmen's Controversy.

INTERNATIONAL HEAD UPHELD

Employes on the Hearst Paper in Los Angeles Quit Work in Sympathy with Fellow-Workmen.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 12.—By a secret ballot taken behind locked doors in the First Regiment Armory this evening, 1,099 members of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 voted in favor of a resolution referring the whole matter of the strike in sympathy with the pressmen and stereotypers of the Chicago morning and afternoon papers to their officers, with instructions to be guided in their action by the decision of the International Executive Council. Against this resolution 655 votes were cast.

In substance the resolution set forth that Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 reiterated its declaration that it will maintain inviolate all contracts entered into and underwritten by the Inernational Typographical Union, and as regards the issues in controversy between the pressmen and stereotypers it referred the question to its executive officers, with instructions that they follow the course prescribed by the Executive Board of the international organization.

After all the ballots had been counted, International President Lynch made a statement, in which he declared that so far as the typographical union was concerned the matter was ended.

"This vote was final," said Mr. Lynch. "It means that the Typographical Union will not join the strike of the pressmen and the stereotypers. The opinion expressed by the men this afternoon was identical with the opinion that I have entertained all along. I believe that in the light of existing conditions a strike of the typographical union would not be justified."

"We have contracts with the publishers which cannot be broken without sufficient foundation. I was not surprised at the result of the vote. I expected that this would be the opinion of the men, who are clear-headed and understand their legal obligations. I feel sure that the other unions are able to settle their own differences."

The meeting was called to order by President Walter W. Barrett at 3 o'clock, and the speaking was begun immediately. With the signal exception of George Koop, a former Socialist candidate for Mayor and a compositor on The Evening American, which is owned by William Randolph Hearst, all advised that the contracts with the publishers be lived up to.

President Barrett of the local union told the men that they should consider the seriousness of the proposition on which they were voting.

"If you do this," said Mr. Barrett, "I feel positive that you will not violate the contracts that we made ourselves. The pressmen tell you that all trade unionism is endangered and that now is the time to defend the principles of unionism. If my memory serves me right, I think that on the several prior occasions when the pressmen were on a strike they declared that trade unionism was endangered. It is not right to sneer at the contracts. We made them ourselves and they represent a legal obligation."

International President Lynch, who spoke last, strongly advised the men against lightly giving way to sudden feeling, and urged them not to strike.

While the publishers are making no formal statement on the results of to-day's meeting of the printers, they are extremely gratified. It is obvious, they say, that the vote cast is equivalent to a declaration of the illegality and injustice of the position taken by the striking employes of the daily papers, and when it is remembered that the Typographical Union is generally regarded as the best informed and the most conservative of all the trades unions, they say the significance of its attitude is apparent. It cannot be construed logically other than as meaning that the large majority of its members, after carefully considering the merits of the controversy which has arisen between the publishers and their former employes, regard the publishers as being in the right, and so are unwilling to appear even as indorsing the employes in their attitude.

Furthermore, the publishers say, the action of the printers presages the early termination of the trouble, as the prompt refusal of the strongest union, both numerically and financially, to join in the contest cannot but have an immediate and important effect on the settlement of the whole matter. More than 2,000 members of No. 16 filled the big armory, and their deliberately expressed sentiment will be widespread, the publishers declare, in its effect and influence as a factor in promoting the eventual abandonment of the struggle by the men.

Even had the vote on the resolution been reversed, it is pointed out that this would not have meant a vote to strike, as that question would have had to be treated as a separate and distinct proposal, to be balloted on at another meeting and requiring a three-fourths affirmative vote to carry it. The views of the membership, so emphatically expressed, coupled with the plainly stated attitudes of both President Lynch and President Barrett, afford an excellent guarantee against further consideration of the strike proposition, even in a tentative manner.

On account of a terrific wind and rainstorm which swept Chicago to-day, there was but little rioting. The morning newspapers printed Sunday editions of normal size and quantity and encountered but little trouble in the matter of distribution.

PENSIONERS HELP MR. HEARST

Get Out His San Francisco Paper When Pressmen Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 12.—The managers of The Examiner, a Hearst newspaper, declare that by Tuesday they will be able to issue an edition of regular size. This morning The Examiner had only four pages of its news section, against twenty-four pages, the usual size, on account of the strike of pressmen Saturday night. To-morrow morning the paper will be eight pages. The edition this morning was run off by old pensioners of Mr. Hearst, who volunteered their services.

The Publishers' Association of this city, with the exception of The Evening Bulletin, voted to stand with The Examiner and print no more pages than it issued. Mr. Crothers, proprietor of The Bulletin, refused flatly to join with others in this plan, and hence other newspaper proprietors could not carry out their scheme.

LOS ANGELES PRESSMEN OUT.

Employes on Hearst's Paper Join Strikers in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 12.—A few of the pressemen on The Examiner remained at work to-night until shortly before 9 o'clock, and then joined their comrades, who had been urging them to strike in sympathy with the men who are out on other Hearst papers.

At 10 o'clock The Examiner pressroom was deserted and the lights were out, as the men went into conference with the management. Max Ihmsen, business manager here of the Hearst publications, was of the opinion they would go back to work, but Managing Editor Eldridge was not so hopeful.

Earlier in the evening it was announced from The Examiner office that the regular edition would be run off to-morrow morning, but at midnight it appeared doubtful. Mr. Ihmsen says he entered into a contract with the men a week ago by which their pay was increased.

Dr. Allen Forty-four Years a Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 12.—The Rev. Dr. John Knox Allen completed to-day his forty-second year as pastor of the First Reformed Church. Dr. Allen has had but two charges, the first one being for two years at Hackensack, N. J. He was welcomed to-day by a large congregation, and the church was decorated with dogwood and apple blossoms. Dr. Allen spoke on "What Shall the Church Do to be Saved," and declared that "the churches should get along without the support of suppers, bowling alleys, and gymnasiums, and there should be more spiritual and religious sentiment."

To Discontinue Our Hat Department:

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF HIGH GRADE

Soft & Stiff Hats at $1.50

Formerly $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00

An extraordinary offer, truly—especially if you keep in mind that it includes the five dollar Borsalino hats, imported from Italy.

These, together with velour hats, soft felts and featherweight Derbies in black, grays, browns and Oxfords, all at $1.50, instead of $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, and $5.00.

Hats on Sale Only in Broadway, corner Leonard St., Store.

William G. White

MEN'S STANDARD SHIRTS AND FURNISHINGS EXCLUSIVELY.

Men's Pajamas at 1.20

regularly 2.00 & 2.50

rather radically reduced—but outside of that they're all right!

¶ 4,200 suits of pajamas, built for sleep. Made of fine mercerized cloths, with neat self figures or unemotional self stripes. Cut large and roomy, in small, medium and out-of-the-way sizes. In military collar and collarless models. With pearl buttons and fancy silk frogs to complete the circuit. In white, or these colors: Blue, tan, gray, heliotrope, and a very particular pink.

¶ Just a manufacturer's clean-up and a Saks privilege, because we take a big percentage of this maker's output. As for the quality and workmanship of these pajamas, there are no 2.00 and 2.50 garments on the market that are better value. Fabrics are right, workmanship is splendid, finish is fine. They are the best values yet in the history of Sleep. Main floor.

Men's Underwear of Silk and Linen 1.20

value 2.25 per garment

¶ A de luxe edition of values limited to 600 copies. Made of silk and linen of fine texture, the large percentage of silk in the weave giving an all silk appearance and touch, the linen furnishing remarkable serviceability.

¶ They are all the maker had left. The popularity of these beautiful garments had cleaned up his stocks, but for these 600 Suits, which were insufficient for regular stock, and just sufficient to find rapid buyers in a special sale at a special price.

¶ Sleeveless athletic shirts, knee length drawers, tailored fastidiously and finished with pearl buttons. Made by a maker whose productions have the right of way in quality underwear. White, blue, helio and pongee. But you'll have to act now, or not at all. Main floor.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

TO DISCUSS PEACE TREATIES.

Lake Mohonk Conference to Hear Gen. Woodford and Rabbi Silverman.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., May 12.—The Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration is to assemble here on Wednesday next, and to remain in session until Friday evening.

Among the speakers from abroad will be Dr. Christian L. Lange, Secretary of the Interparliamentary Union, and Dr. Ottfried Nippold of Germany, Professor of International Law in Berne University, who will speak on the third Hague Conference.

The treaties of international arbitration with Great Britain and France will be discussed by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New York, Justice William R. Riddell of the Ontario High Court of Justice, William C. Dennis of Washington, and others, while the plan for an international court of arbitral justice will be presented by Peter W. Moldrim of Savannah, Ga., and Everett P. Wheeler of New York City.

The relation of the Church to international arbitration will be discussed by Rabbi Joseph Silverman of New York and other clergymen, while the relation of the press thereto will be attested by the attendance of numerous editors, some of whom, including Henry Watterson, are to speak.

ASKS COLONEL TO APOLOGIZE

Denver League Resents His Criticism of Republican Primary.

DENVER, Col., May 12.—A protest against statements in his recent Chicago speech condemning methods followed in selecting delegates to the Colorado State Republican Convention, particularly in Denver, was mailed to Theodore Roosevelt to-day by the officers and Executive Committee of the Greater Denver League.

The letter declares that never was there a fairer primary election held anywhere than in Denver. It concludes:

"If you are sincere in your advocacy of the principles of the square deal you will acknowledge your error in the same public manner in which you proclaimed the untruth."

C.W. LITTLE

JEWELER OPTICIAN

ANNOUNCES HIS

REMOVAL

From Broadway and Maiden Lane

TO

EIGHTY MAIDEN LANE

Eyes examined free by registered Optometrists. Prescription glasses $1 and upwards.

BISMARCK SOUGHT A BRITISH ALLIANCE

Events Foiled His Two Attempts and One by Von Buelow, Says a Correspondent.

LAST PLAN INCLUDED JAPAN

Promising Negotiations of the Past Recalled on the Eve of Von Bieberstein's Coming to London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 13.—The Daily Telegraph's Vienna correspondent, in connection with the acepted belief that Baron Marschall von Bieberstein is coming to London on a peace mission from the Kaiser, sends two and a half columns on Anglo-German relations, wherein he recounts certain pages of modern history, for which he had access to documents of unquestionable importance, his authority being Baron Friedrich van Holstein, who for more than thirty years was head of the political department of the German Foreign Office, and who was regarded during that time as "the power behind the throne."

The evidence upon which the correspondent's assertions rest is supplied by a series of letters written by Baron von Holstein, which the correspondent recently had an opportunity of reading. These letters, which, The Daily Telegraph says, "the public may confidently accept as trustworthy addition to the secret annals of our time," show that three definite attempt have been made by Germany to attain a sort of working compromise between Germany and Great Britain within the last forty years. Two of them were due to the initiative of Bismack himself, the third attempt belonging to the time when von Buelow was Chancellor.

It is impossible to set forth here the whole of the Vienna correspondent's dispatch, but the following extract from The Daily Telegraph's editorial on the subject gives a good summary:

"As our correspondent in Vienna tells us, Bismarck, on at least two occasions, subordinated his personal feeling to the needs of the diplomatic situation and set himself to bring about an intimate understanding, if not a closer bond, between Great Britain and the German Empire.

"The first occasion was the Berlin Congress, at which, it will be remembered, Bismarck expressed his wholesale admiration of Lord Beaconsfield as being in a very exceptional degree the man of the situation. With Lord Beaconsfield, obviously, Bismarck felt himself at home, and it was in these circumstances that in 1878 a conversation took place between the diplomatic representatives of Germany and Great Britain with a view to making prospective arrangements for an understanding.

"The combination of two such powers, Bismarck pointed out, one powerful by land and the other by sea, would mean the secure attainments of peace for at least a century.

"As yet the Triple Alliance was not in existence, but Bismarck apparently was sure of Austria, which could play a useful part in looking after the Balkan provinces and checkmating any ambitious designs of Russia.

"The occasion undoubtedly seemed a propitious one, but the irony of history fatally thwarted Bismarck's designs. Lord Beaconsfield, who was throughout sympathetic, was ousted from authority soon after the conclusion of the treaty of Berlin and Gladstone's rise to power, coupled with all the excitement of the Bulgarian atrocities, speedily neutralized all hopes of any arrangement such as the two statesmen had desired.

"That was, however, not the sole occasion on which Bismarck sounded the views of this country. Our correspondent tells us that Bismarck some years later (in 1887) wrote a personal letter to Lord Salisbury.

"Once fore the reasons of the German policy were obvious. Both Russia and France appeared to be in an aggressive mood, and Bismarck desired to confront his neighbors alike in the East and the West with an alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy, of which Great Britain also should be invited to be a member.

"Apparently the initiative came from Bismarck himself, who perhaps for the first time in his life wrote a personal letter to a foreign Premier, but the result was not as satisfactory as he desired, because Lord Salisbury was not anxious to involve this country in any foreign entanglements, and preferred the policy, which has been so often described as that of splendid isolation.

"Nevertheless, the sentences which our correspondent quotes from Baron von Holstein's letters are very illuminating in reference to both the spirit and object with which the German Chancellor entered into the negotiations.

"Although the project itself came to nothing, it obviously paved the way for a third attempt, which was made by Prince von Bülow in the earlier months of 1901. Here, of course, we are touching the confines of alost contemporary history, and in the lifetime of the politicians who were concerned in those events it is unwise to say very much."

The correspondent, however, points out that the suggestion came through the Foreign Office in Vienna that England should be approached with a view to attaching, not only herself but also Japan, to the Triple Alliance. Germany, Austria, and Italy should then keep peace on the Continent, Great Britain should command the seas, and Japan would prove a valuable ally in the Far East, especially in checking Russian ambitions. The correspondent adds:

"If we wish to know, however, the real cause which rendered these promising negotiations between Germany and Great Britain abortive, the answer is clear.

The whole scheme fell to the ground, although all the details were thought out, and the matter was practically settled, because, for reasons best known to himself, Prince von Buelow suddenly changed his mind."

PITT AGREES TO RETURN.

Alleged Baltimore Forger Coming Back Without Further Proceedings.

NAPLES, May 12.—Pembroke W. Pitt, a grain broker, of Baltimore, who was arrested here Wednesday at the instance of the American police authorities on a charge of forgery, has consented to return to the United States without further proceedings. He will leave in charge of an American detective on the steamship Carpathia, which sails from here next Wednesday. His wife will accompany him.

DAILY MAIL FUND $265,000.

Contributions Are Closed at the Suggestion of the Lord Mayor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 12.—The Daily Mail's fund for the Titanic sufferers closed with a total of $265,840. The Lord Mayor has written, saying he does not think it necessary to appeal further to the generosity of the women of England, who have done so nobly.

For Titanic Bandsmen's Families.

At a benefit given at Allen's Hall, Fort Lee, N. J., on Saturday night for the families of the musicians who perished on the Titanic, about $500 was realized.

PANIER VARIATIONS STARTLE LONGCHAMPS

Despite the Dressmakers, However, Tight Dresses Are Very Conspicuous.

SCENE BRILLIANT WITH GEMS

Display of Beautiful Toilets at the Race Course Is Regarded as the Finest Ever Known.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 12.—The inclosure at the Longchamps race course this afternoon presented a scene of dazzling brilliance. The lovely weather brought out such a display of toilettes as was probably never before seen at this season of the year.

Favored by the present craze for black and white, pearls and diamonds were largely worn. Long strings of pearls, great diamond corsage ornaments, hatpins, brooches, and buckles with jeweled watches and bracelets were seen on every side.

One of the surprises of the afternoon was a new pagoda sunshade of changeable silk, octagonal shaped, trimmed with lace, and looking like a lampshade. These sunshades, of which there were many, have a rather short jeweled white handle. One was of white lace upon white satin. Another was of white lace with large lozenge-shaped insertions of black velvet.

Despite the decree of the dressmakers there were far more tight dresses than panniers in the inclosure to-day. If anything, skirts were tighter than ever, and walking was only rendered possible by slits, made at the hem in front, at the back, or on the side.

There were many pannier dresses seen, but they are assuming a new form. One of white liberty satin had a small box-pleated tunic, arranged in tiers. Another, also with box pleats, looked as if the paniers had slipped down toward the feet. This costume was the newest note, and is likely to be followed in all the Summer toilettes. The hips are free, and the drapery is gathered up on each side in circular folds from the knees downward. All white lace frocks had rose-colored satin sashes, draped high round the waist and hanging down in front.

There were white chiffon dresses with paniers of cream-colored mechlin lace, edged with a frill of black Chantilly lace, caught up at the back by the long end of a pink satin sash.

The changeable taffetas seen to-day were of bright hues, veiled in plain black tulle. A green and gold taffeta gown had a black mechlin lace tunic so long at the back that it trailed along the ground.

Many of the women present had let thier fancy run free in the matter of stockings, which were so thin as to be hardly visible, although attention was called to them by narrow black ribbons crossing almost up to the knee, after the fashion of ancient Greece. Thin gold and selver tissue stockings were worn, with striped shoes richly jeweled at the tone and along the strap.

Taffeta dresses were also seen in bright colors, principally emerald and cerise. Blue and a bright tone of rose were much in evidence, but black and white effects were mostly preferred.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Strouse, Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne, Mrs. Pennington Gordon, H. B. Frick, Judge Coyne, Charles Hoyt, and Mortimer Schiff took luncheon at the Majestic and drove to the races.

Miss E. J. Hoagland, Mr. and Mrs. Berry Wall, Mrs. Oelrichs, Theodore Myers, W. H. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Black and Miss Black, Thomas Watson, Emil Straus, James Wallis, Col. Millard Hunsiker, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wertheim, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. John Magee, Mr. and Mrs. Parrish, and Mr. and Mrs. Ashton Potter of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel White of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin Wood of Washington, Mrs. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. O. Slater, and Miss Gwynn went from the Ritz at 10 o'clock this morning to the Avenue d'Alma for church, took luncheon in the Bois de Boulogne, and then went to the races.

Mrs. W. B. Leeds lunched in the Bois and returned to the Ritz Hotel, where she spent the afternoon.

Mrs. and Miss Aldrich went for a drive and took tea in the Bois.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Page of New York went from the Hotel de Trillon for a motor drive in the Bois.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Pyne of New York went from the Hotel de Trillon and motored to St. Germain.

Ogden Mills left for London this afternoon. Mrs. Ogden Mills accompanied him to the station and then returned to the Ritz.

TO EXTEND TAILORS' STRIKE.

London Agents Appeal to French Workers td Go Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 12.—Emissaries from England have visited in the past week the great tailoring establishments of Paris with the object of inducing the workmen to strike in sympathy with their comrades in London. On Saturday morning a printed notice, in indifferent French was distributed among the Paris journeymen tailors, asking them not to do the work which the London master tailors in consequence of the strike were sending to their Paris branches.

A small proportion of the working tailors here contemplate joining the strige movement, but a majority seem to be playing a waiting game. If, however, their fellow-workmen in London win there will be strikes in Paris and other Continental centres.

THINK THEY HAVE GARNIER.

Berlin Police Believe French Prisoner Is the Motor Car Bandit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 12.—The police here are detaining a man, who is suspected of being the Paris motor-car bandit, Garnier. He was arrested as he was entering a cinematograph theatre in Potsdammer-Strasse in company with two French women. The arrest was effected on the strength of instructions from Paris.

The man is amazingly like the photographs of Garnier. He came to Berlin last week.

The prisoner protests that he is a German, who has lived in France the last three years. He was carrying a loaded automatic pistol when captured.

KILLED IN EXHIBITION FLIGHT

Berlin Aviator Loses His Life When His Machine Overturns.

CASSEL, Prussia, May 12.—Hans Schmiguiski, a Berlin aviator, was killed to-day while making an exhibition flight. His machine turned over and fell 300 feet.

Franchise for Italy's Illiterates.

ROME, May 12.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 391 to 6, has passed the bill extending the franchise even to illiterates, when over thirty years of age. This increases the number of voters by 5,000,000.

Sale Extraordinary

Smith Gray & Co.

Spring Suits & Overcoats

4.00 to 12.50 Underprice

HUNDREDS of New York's well dressed, know what's what men hurried into our four stores Friday and Saturday in answer to our preliminary announcements.

Each one left with a happy smile of *satisfaction.*

For we had told them in our advertisement that conditions of our tailoring plant had made us able—(not a case of *have to,* but a case of *glad* to)—to make these wonderful prices.

Most of these men were *old customers* who follow our announcements carefully. Our words are taken in the *good faith* in which they are written.

Such faith in well-groomed men, who *know* us well, should have *deep meaning* to you. Hadn't you better come and learn the reason of it?

The remainder of the original four thousand garments await your pleased inspection—every style, every size, every fabric is still here.

But come and see—when WE announce an event, it is an EVENT.

Here are the Remarkable Offerings:

Spring Suits & Overcoats Values 22.50 & 25.00 **18.50**

Rarely beautiful worsteds, soft velours and cassimeres. Handsome French spun fine serges. Blacks, Oxfords, cool, natty new browns, grays and unusual English effects.

Spring Suits & Overcoats Values 27.50 & 30.00 **22.50**

Unusual nd distinctive worsteds, Saxony cassimeres and rich velours. Blue serges of English weave. Staple grays. All the newest browns, blues, heather and silk mixtures. Advanced models. The overcoats include many foreign fabrics for business and outing wear.

Unusual Spring Suits & Coats Values 32.50 to 40.00 **27.50**

Heathers, grays, blues and silk mixtures. Each style distinctive. Many IMPORTED ENGLISH COATS—rainproofs, Chesterfields and raglans of rare and striking fabrics, many hand made, tailored by London and Leeds cleverest craftsmen. Decidedly clever English stuff for business, storm or motoring, on which former prices ranged from 35.00 to 50.00.

The man who comes TODAY will have the rarest choice.

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

CENTEMERI GLOVES

Headquarters for Bridal Gloves

SPECIALLY selected kid skins made up IN MATCHED SET for the Bride and her attendants, the Groom, Best Man and Ushers.

296 FIFTH AVE ONE DOOR SOUTH OF 31ST STREET

The Provident Loan Society

OF NEW YORK

Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

INTEREST RATES

One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.

One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

OFFICES

MANHATTAN AND BRONX

Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street
Eldridge Street cor. Rivington Street
Seventh Ave. bet. 48th and 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave. Cor. 124th Street
Grand Street cor. Clinton Street
Courtlandt Ave. Cor. 148th Street

BROOKLYN

Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere"

New York's Shopping Center — *"The Big Store"* — New York's Shopping Center

TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. J.B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18TH AND 19TH STS.

$5,000 *To Worthy Families And Individuals*

This sum is in addition to our offer of $30,000 to charitable institutions and churches, and is donated at the suggestion of thousands of our customers who believe that charity begins at home.

Full particulars at Voting Booths—MAIN Building on Fourth Floor, or at Information Desk, Main Floor. Also in GREENHUT Building, at Information Desk, Main Floor.

A Wonderful Array of Extraordinary Values in

Today's Big Sales

MAIN BUILDING—*Devoted to Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, Etc.*

Our Mid-Season Clearance of WOMEN'S SILK AND CLOTH SUITS—offering every suit in stock; none reserved:

WOMEN'S SUITS, regularly up to $29.50, at **$13.50**

WOMEN'S SUITS, regularly up to $43.50, at **$19.50**

You must see the collection of garments offered at these two prices to appreciate the wonders of this sale.

MAY SALE OF UNDERMUSLINS CONTINUES WITH ADDITIONAL VALUES.
10,000 yards of 85c ALL-SILK SHOWERPROOF DRESS FOULARDS, at 50c a yard.
ASTONISHING BARGAINS IN OUR MAY SALE OF LINENS, WHITE GOODS, &c.
WOMEN'S $27.50 "VARSITY" STYLE COATS—one of the season's BIG FAVORITES—at $18.75.
WOMEN'S $3 to $5 LACE-TRIMMED LINGERIE BLOUSES, at $1.98.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF LACES AND EMBROIDERIES UNDERPRICED.
THIS SUMMER'S FAVORITE WASHABLE DRESS FABRICS.
ALL THE NEWEST COLORS AND WEAVES IN RIBBONS.
THE MAY FESTIVAL SALE OF GROCERIES CONTINUES.

DON'T OVERLOOK THE *BARGAIN-BASEMENT* WHICH IS DEVOTED TO LOWER-PRICED GRADES OF GOODS CARRIED IN THE MAIN BUILDING—"FOLLOW THE CROWDS."

GREENHUT BUILDING—*Devoted to "Everything for the Home."*

A MONUMENTAL DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE CHAIRS—representing exhibit pieces from the New York Furniture Exchange.
ASSOCIATE SALES OF BEDDING, COTS AND SPRINGS.
"OUR LEADER" REFRIGERATORS—THREE OF 1912's BEST STYLES FEATURED UNDERPRICE.

These May Sales Continue:

Cut Glass, China, Art Brasses. | Wilton and Velvet Rugs.
Summer Draperies and Couch Covers. | Framed Pictures and Oil Paintings.

AND, OF COURSE, YOU WON'T OVERLOOK THE BIG BARGAINS IN THE *BARGAIN-BASEMENT.*

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

Andrew Alexander

Men's Tan Shoes

Sixty different styles including the year's new models and the well-tried conservative shapes. High and low cut, in light and dark shades of imported and domestic Russia Calfskin $4 to $8

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Fifth Avenue above Forty-fifth St.

It's easier to weave good stories than to weave good socks

It took 50 years to perfect the machines which make Interwoven Socks—the *thin,* sheer, gauzy socks that really *wear*—the socks without seams that always *fit. Every* wear-point wear-proofed—toe, heel, sole and ankle—by the Interwoven method. A brilliant silk-lustre that's everlasting. Silk-lisles, 25c, 35c, 50c; Pure Thread Silk, 50c—at your dealer's.

Buying Pianos *with* Safety

If reputation, experience, past performance, means anything, it means that the purchaser of a Sterling Piano is not only protected but he has the satisfaction of really feeling his protection.

The Sterling Company, without a change in name or methods or policy, has never failed to fulfill a promise during the half century of its progress.

The Sterling Playerpiano was one of the very first Playerpianos seen in Greater New York and stands today as one of the most distinctive, popular and satisfactory instruments that has ever carried pleasure and musical advancement into the home.

Quality and Merit are back of any piano that ever made good. Do you know of any inferior piano that stood the test of time? The very fact that the Sterling Factories have steadily gone ahead through 53 years is positive proof of the superiority of our product and the reputable business methods maintained.

The Sterling is a household word in every important city of this country. There are nearly 30,000 of our pianos in Brooklyn homes alone. That means quality, not just a question of price.

If you buy a

Sterling Playerpiano

you buy an instrument that is at the very front of piano manufacturing advancement.

The Price is moderate, but to buy a Sterling is to buy it because it is better, not because it is cheaper—*It is cheaper, however,* because we sell it at actual cost to make, with nothing more than a fair business profit added. And the same price to everyone.

Think of these facts before you decide on your purchase. Mark you, to buy a piano means a purchase for a lifetime; it pays to make a careful decision.

Every piano we sell carries the broadest guarantee and may be exchanged any time within a year if not entirely satisfactory. We have

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Playerpianos from $450 up
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Telephone 2092 and 2093 Main

If it rains and blows today the 7 rib umbrella, Madam, is apt to ruin your costly plumes. The 10 rib

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"The little Umbrella with a big spread"

has more "head-room" than any other umbrella, the spreader being higher up the handle, thus protecting your feathers and flowers.

Fashion approves the umbrella that gives you hat-protection and spreads so broad when open that it really protects your back and shoulders and skirts as well.

"Indias" are $1.50 to $6.

The only umbrella with a one-year guaranteed wind-proof and rust-proof frame. Look for the Guarantee Tag.

At department stores and dealers generally.

LONDON DAILY NEWS UNITES WITH LEADER

Union of Anti-Gambling Paper and Turfmen's Favorite Makes a Curious Blend

HORSE "TIPPING" DROPPED

Commenting on Recent Newspaper Mortality, the Daily Mail Says Other Journals Are in Difficulty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 13.—The Daily News and The Morning Leader make their first appearance to-day as one paper under the title of The Daily News and Leader. In a leading article, explaining the events leading to the union, the editor admits that the rivalry which has hitherto existed between the two papers had been wasteful and unproductive. He goes on:

"Although both championed the same causes, appealed to the same community, and aimed at the same ends, the force of their attack has been weakened by the competitive struggle that has been maintained.

"At the same time that those responsible for the conduct of the two journals resolved that this profitless antagonism should cease, determined that the energy which had been devoted to defeating each other should be turned to more worthy and public-spirited ends; hence the amalgamation."

The new paper in appearance is a blend in about equal parts of its two predecessors, the leading features of both being retained so far as possible.

There is one feature, however, which will cause much comment. For years past The Daily News, with the idea of eradicating the evils of betting on racetracks, never published any news relating to horse racing, whereas The Morning Leader had a large circulation among turfmen in consequence of its well-written reports from the racetracks. The new paper retains this feature, with the exception that no horses are "tipped" for the races.

The Daily Mail, in an article welcoming the new paper, refers to the gradual shrinkage in the number of London daily papers:

"The Pall Mall Gazette speaks gently when it says four Unionist papers are in the market. It might have added that others are so waterlogged with mortgages and debentures as to be barely able to leave port for their daily or evening trip."

The Coward Shoe

"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

For Women With Weak Ankles

THIS COWARD SHOE, with Coward Extension Heel, gives a firm, gentle support to weak ankles and arch muscles. It keeps the ankle upright, and holds the arch ligaments in proper position, both walking and standing.

Coward Arch Support Shoe and Coward Extension Heel have been made by James S. Coward, in his Custom Dept. for over 30 years.

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NOW ON EXHIBITION

Sale Commences

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30

The World Renowned Collection of Rugs and Textiles.

John T. Keresey & Co.

5th Ave. and 28th St., New York

Previous to their REMOVAL, will hold an EXTENSIVE PUBLIC AUCTION SALE ON THEIR PREMISES commencing TO-DAY (MONDAY), and daily thereafter each day at 2:30 P. M.

This stock is recognized as one of the Finest and Best Selected in the world, and includes

XVI. Century Ispahan

and

Imperial Chinese Rugs

Old Chinese Velvets, Old Brocades, Hangings, Cushions, etc. Included in this sale is

A Collection of Rugs

from the late residence of

Mr. Jas. Hazen Hyde

The Sale will be conducted By Mr. Augustus W. Clarke.

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Whiskey

LEND $50,000,000 TO CHINA.

Powers Agree to Advance This to Pay Soldiers and Avert Outbreaks.

PEKING, May 12.—The Minister of Finance and the bankers representing the six powers, the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Japan, have arranged the terms of a series of advances to the Chinese Government, totaling $50,000,000, against Treasury bills, redeemable within one year by the proceeds of the loan. The expenditures will be supervised jointly by foreign and Chinese auditors.

If the scheme is approved by President Yuan Shi-Kai and the National Council, it will be tantamount to a defeat of Premier Tang Shao Yi, who persists in opposing it.

It is pointed out by those identified with the plan that the country is a veritable powder magazine, and that the unpaid soldiers are threatening an outbreak at any moment, which can only be avoided by payment of their wages.

LONDON, May 12.—A Tien-Tsin dispatch says that the international troops are patrolling the native quarter of Tien-Tsin in view of the possibility of a rising.

TIEN-TSIN, May 12.—The Chinese authorities last night telephoned to the concessions that disturbances had started in the city, and requesting that the foreigners prepare to assist in quelling them. Subsequently it was ascertained that the report was due to a quarrel among the Chinese police, in which rifles were used. The city has been quiet otherwise, but the foreign garrisons are prepared to carry out the Chinese request and will patrol the city should trouble occur.

DAILY MAIL FUND $265,000.

Contributions Are Closed at the Suggestion of the Lord Mayor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 12.—The Daily Mail's fund for the Titanic sufferers closed with a total of $265,840. The Lord Mayor has written, saying he does not think it necessary to appeal further to the generosity of the women of England, who have done so nobly.

For Titanic Bandsmen's Families.

At a benefit given at Allen's Hall, Fort Lee, N. J., on Saturday night for the families of the musicians who perished on the Titanic, about $500 was realized.

PITT AGREES TO RETURN.

Alleged Baltimore Forger Coming Back Without Further Proceedings.

NAPLES, May 12.—Pembroke W. Pitt, a grain broker, of Baltimore, who was arrested here Wednesday at the instance of the American police authorities on a charge of forgery, has consented to return to the United States without further proceedings. He will leave in charge of an American detective on the steamship Carpathia, which sails from here next Wednesday. His wife will accompany him.

ENVOYS CALL ON KOKOVSOFF.

Panama Exposition Commission Received by the Russian Premier.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—Premier Kokovsoff to-day received the special commission of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. John Hays Hammond, Chairman of the commission, delivered a cordial message from President Taft.

M. Timashoff, Minister of Commerce, will receive the Americans on Monday, after which they will proceed to Vienna.

GUNS BEHIND WOUNDED 42.

Curious Admission About Maneuvres Is Made by Russian Minister.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—A remarkable order of the day has been issued by the Minister of War, announcing that forty-two infantrymen were wounded by shell fire in the recent manoeuvres. The Minister adds the curious statement: "These men were in advance of the guns."

McANENY HOPES FOR PEACE.

Willcox Replies That Subway Bitterness Isn't Commission's Fault.

Borough President McAneny made public last night a brief statement covering his view of the differences of opinion in the subway situation. President McAneny would not go into details. This is the statement as issued from Mr. McAneny's home, 19 East Forty-seventh Street:

Some bitterness has been shown in the discussion of this situation. I think that is a mistake and certainly care to say nothing that by any chance might add to it. The thing to do now is to clear the way for the approval of the dual plan by the Board of Estimate, and I believe that in the conference to-morrow much may be accomplished. Whatever I have to say, I shall say after that conference has been held.

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, listened to a reading of Mr. McAneny's brief statement without display of interest, and said:

"There is nothing for me to say. Certainly there is no bitterness on my part. You will recall that after my trip away an effort was made in some circles to show that the commission was slow in getting things done. In fairness the public should know who is responsible for the delays, but nothing beyond our approval of plans can be done before the higher courts pass upon the form of contracts. Justice Blackmar's decision will be passed on by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and by the Court of Appeals, and we had hoped to hear of this perhaps by the first of July.

"But I for one am not afraid to say I am for the dual system, and if others are afraid to declare themselves the actions of those persons will speak for themselves. Our commission said eight weeks ago we approved the dual plan, and as far back as last June our position was perfectly clear. Now the Interborough comes in and asks the Board of Estimate to declare if it is for the dual plan, or against that plan. That is all there is to the situation. Certainly there is no bitterness on my part."

ETHICAL SOCIETY'S WORK.

Dr. Adler at 36th Anniversary Tells What It Has Stood For.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the Ethical Culture Society of New York was celebrated yesterday morning in the home of the society, at Sixty-third Street and Central Park West. Dr. Felix Adler, founder and leader of the movement, reviewed the past work of the organization in his address on "The Reuniting of Life's Broken Threads."

Dr. Adler touched on some of the things for which the society has stood. "It is not iconoclastic," he said. "It has never held up to ridicule the things that other people hold sacred. It is not negative but positive, trying to build up. It tries to take over from the old the best that is in it.

"We must take the best in the old system and combine it with the new. Foreigners must not efface the characteristics of their race and strive to be wholly American. Germans must retain the best traits of their national life, Jews the best traits of theirs."

Dr. Adler criticised the American art and American scientific students who are not content with going abroad to finish their courses, but must renounce their Americanism.

"American universities are still subject to German and other Continental institutions," he said, "and too much so. In this regard American thought is still in a chaos. The older standards and the newer have not yet blended. What I plead for is that the best in the old crude life be taken over into the new level."

At the close of his address, Dr. Adler read the roll of those among the members of the society who have died during the last year.

FARLEY REPROVES SECULAR EDUCATION

And Finds That Other Religions Are Becoming Known More and More as Insufficient.

SPEAKS IN HIS OLD CHURCH

Condemns Socialism as a Heresy to be Stamped Out—Chidwick Criticises Forward Movement.

Cardinal Farley yesterday visited St. Gabriel's Church on East Thirty-sixth Street, where for seventeen years he was the pastor, to dedicate the new parochial school. After the dedication he delivered an address in the chapel of the new school.

"I am full of gratitude to find myself here again among my dear children," Cardinal Farley said in opening his address, "for I was pastor of this parish for more than seventeen years and the cross I now wear is very dear to me, for it was given to me by the people of this parish. I first came here twenty-five years ago to succeed our dear founder, the Rev. William H. Clowry, one of the greatest defenders of the Catholic religion, who started this school where none was. The finger of God is seen here and no pleasanter duty could have fallen on me than to be here to bless your school to-day. It used to be my ambition to end my days here, but I always wanted to alter the dark class rooms and get such a building as we now have. But I was called away to other fields of labor and those who came after me have zealously carried out and completed the good work.

"The endeavor of Catholic schools is to educate all the faculties God has given them and not only to teach religion, as the calumnious throw in our teeth, but to teach all to be good citizens and patriots.

Other Religions Insufficient.

"The old cry against the Catholic church that we are not patriots is now known to be false. The religions of other churches are more and more coming to be known as insufficient. In fact, I heard this said by a Protestant Bishop the other day, and the result is Socialism. Socialism is a heresy and should be stamped out. People of other religions are coming to us for guidance and assistance. The Methodists, Episcopalians, and all other religions here do not know how to introduce religion into the education of their children. They have no system, and no plan of campaign.

"Remember that people expect of Catholics a high code of morals, above the debasing things that exist to-day. Remember, God's spirit dwells within you, and, when any temptation comes to you, let the still small voice speak and say, 'are you going to betray the Church?'"

Cardinal Farley then went into the church, where he presided over the service for the blessing of the new ostengorium, the vessel, of solid gold and silver, four feet in height, being subscribed for entirely by the parishioners.

The services opened with an address by Father Livingston.

He in turn introduced the Rev. John P. Chidwick, D.D., President of St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, who was the chaplain on board the Maine at the time of the disaster. Father Chidwick attacked the other religions of this country for their lack of vitality. He said that Socialism was growing out of this condition.

Forward Movement Condemned.

He predicted a tremendous upheaval when the other religions realize the number of people who are being drawn to the Catholic faith. He condemned the Men and Religion Forward Movement, which, he said, was totally unnecessary for any well organized and true religion.

"The great fault of other religions," he said, "is that they educate their children and give them a knowledge of the world without any religious teaching. In our schools, not only do we teach our children patriotism and to love their country, but we do vastly more to make them good citizens of the United States than any other religion.

"Look how general perjury has become," he said. "Look into the lives of our business men and see the greed, the robbery, the theft and the fraud that exist in the business world; look at our social life, at the libertinisms that reign in it, and when you open our morning papers look at the record of crimes, divorces, murders, secret stabbings that we see. In this country money will allow you to commit perjury, to carry through and conceal any vices, to do any vile and ugly thing without punishment, and it is in the Catholic schools alone we teach religion and the power of God. The others neglect it."

He predicted that the church of America in the future would be the Catholic Church.

DIED AT FARLEY'S SERVICE.

Matthew Carney Had Just Escorted Cardinal Into Church.

While Cardinal Farley was officiating at a service in St. Gabriel's Church at the dedication of the new parochial school Matthew Carney, an ironworker for the Department of Bridges, who had acted, with other members of the Holy Name Society, as escort to the Cardinal in the walk from the school to the church, died in the rectory. There were few in the church, which was crowded, who knew of the death.

Carney, who was 60 years old and lived at 787 Second Avenue, was seated, with other members of the Holy Name Society, when he complained of feeling ill, and was assisted into the rectory. His son, Matthew Carney, Jr., who was at the service, was called into the rectory and a messenger dispatched for Dr. T. S. Quinlan of 221 East Thirty-ninth Street.

The Rev. Father Tierney saw that Carney was dying, and administered the last rite. When the doctor arrived Carney was dead.

JEWISH PROTECTORY BUILDS.

New Cottage at Hawthorne Will Take Brooklyn Boys.

By an arrangement just completed between the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities and the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, Jewish delinquent boys from Brooklyn will hereafter be taken care of by the Hawthorne School. Prior to this agreement, the Jewish Protectory accepted boys only from Manhattan and the Bronx, and as Brooklyn was without a home for them, Jewish delinquents there, when not put on probation by the Magistrates, were sent to non-Jewish institutions.

In the interests of co-operation and to avoid the duplication of good work, the Brooklyn Federation and the Jewish Protectory decided after serious thought to join hands. The Brooklyn Federation will build a cottage at Hawthorne at a cost of $18,000. It will be known as the Brooklyn Cottage, and will house thirty boys. The federation will make an annaul appropriation of $2,500 for its maintenance. Building operations will not interfere with or delay the carrying out of the new agreement, and commitments can commence at once.

The committee that had charge of the arrangements consisted of Mortimer L. Schiff and Jesse I. Straus for the Protectory, and Edward C. Blum, Ralph K. Jacobs, and Meier Steinbrink for the Brooklyn Federation. Expressions of satisfaction with the new plan were general. Magistrate Kempner said:

"The want of an appropriate place for commitment of juvenile delinquents of the Jewish faith has long been urgently felt. By being permitted to build at Hawthorne, we get the full benefit of a correctional institution that has cost a large sum of money, and that represents experience and efficiency. We are, indeed, fortunate in being granted so favorable an opportunity and my only regret is that the capacity of the cottage will be limited to thirty boys."

PRESBYTERIANS STIRRED.

General Assembly Will Be Asked to Censure Dr. W. A. Brown's Book.

When the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church meets in Louisville next Thursday several matters which have been widely discussed in the Church will be brought before that body.

Conservative members of the Church have recently been much stirred by the latest book, "The Christian Hope," of the Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown, Roosevelt Professor of Systematic Theology of Union Theological Seminary. Many are of the opinion that the book contains statements contrary to Presbyterian doctrine, and one of the Church publications recently published an open letter condemning it, and calling for the censure of the New York Presbytery, to which Dr. Brown belongs.

Another charge that will be brought up is that statements made in Sunday school lessons, published officially by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, contain doctrines contrary to Presbyterian beliefs. Requests are to be made to the Assembly for the suppression of the lesson series.

In the last year a General Assembly committee, of which the Rev. David G. Wylie of the Scotch Church is Chairman, has been conferring with Union Seminary's President and professors, in an endeavor to bring about a better understanding between the Assembly and the Seminary. The committee will report progress.

Dr. Francis Brown, President of Union Theological Seminary, said last night that he had read "The Christian Hope," and was satisfied that it contained nothing unfriendly to the Presbyterian Church. When asked if statements made by certain members of the Church were true to the effect that Union Seminary was being criticised on account of its teachings, he said:

"Union is an independent institution which prepares its students for the Church they desire to enter. One-third of our students are Presbyterians, and two-thirds belong to other religious denominations. A student desiring to enter the Presbyterian Church is instructed in the teachings of that Church."

DEDICATE NEW ST. FINBAR'S.

Splendid Bath Beach Catholic Church Consecrated by Bishop McDonnell.

The new St. Finbar's Catholic Church, Bay Twentieth Street and Benson Avenue, Bath Beach, Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday by the Right Rev. C. E. McDonnell, Bishop of Brooklyn. The ceremony of blessing the new building was conducted in the morning, but the whole day was given up to special celebration of the event. Before the solemn vespers there was an impressive procession, in which the blessed sacrament was carried from the old church to the new one. The Rev. George L. Gardiner was the master of ceremonies, and in the line besides the many clergymen, were the various parish societies and most of the parishioners.

The ceremonies began at 10:30 o'clock, when the procession of priests and church officers, led by Bishop McDonnell, marched from the rectory to the new church. There was the invocation at the main entrance, after which the clergy proceeded around the new building as the walls were blessed by the Bishop.

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Give your pores a chance to breathe—Use an Underwear which will instantly absorb all perspiration, and dry out almost as quickly as it absorbs. Pure Linen absorbs instantly and

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is the only all Pure Linen Mesh Underwear obtainable. Its open weave gives the pores the air they require to throw off impurities, and the air circulation quickly dries the fabric out, no matter how wet it may be.

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SUMMER RUGS AND MATTINGS FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY HOUSES

Of particular interest at this season is our large and varied display of Summer Rugs.

In the deservedly popular Rag Rugs, we are presenting many delicate tones of blue, green, pink, lavender and French grey; Cretonne and Chintz effects and mottled grounds with striped borders, at prices from $1.10 to $25.00.

Our Old-Fashioned, Hand-braided Rag Rugs—oval in shape—are excellent reproductions of those used by our forefathers in front of doorways and fireplaces. These rugs with their quaint and antiquated color combinations, when used with Colonial furniture, complete the effect so much desired. Prices $9.75 to $26.00.

For Porch or Bungalow use, we are showing Crex Grass Rugs, Mourzouk Fibre Rugs, Algerian Fibre Rugs, Dutch Fibre Rugs, French Fibre Rugs (oval) and Rush Rugs (oval). Prices from $1.25 to $38.50.

In Japan and China Matting, we offer many exclusive novelties of our own importation, goods which have passed government inspection, nsuring the finest qualities. Prices 25c. to 65c. per yard.

Our perfectly appointed new building affords superb facilities for the display of floor coverings.

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Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street

Of Commanding Interest Today

At GIMBELS

(1)—*In Our Carefully Gathered Regular Stocks, Comprising Over $6,000,000 Worth of New Merchandise:*

Authentic Contemporary Fashions in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

Requisites of Every Sort for Travelers to Europe

Summer Furnishings, Artistic as Well as Practical, for City and Country Homes

(2)—*These Specially Prepared Economy Events:*

May White Sale, Enriched by Many New Shipments of Lingerie

A Ribbon Sale, with Thousands of Yards of Charming New Ribbons for Every Summer Purpose

The Sale of Lingerie Blouses at $2 to $12.75

Crepe de Chine Negligees, Unusual at $8.25

Three Fine Offerings of Summer Serges

Women's $5 Colonial Pumps at $2.95

Boys' $2.50 and $3 Wash Suits at $1.65

$55 "Superbus" Seamless Two-toned Wilton Rugs, 9 x 12 Feet, at $30

Good Furniture in a May Disposal, at Sharp Reductions

$6 to $10 Mantel Clocks at $4 Each

Display and Sale of Baby Carriages

"Alaska" Refrigerators Far Under-Price

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THIRTY-THIRD ST NEW YORK BROADWAY

Music by Nahan Franko's Orchestra, Restaurant, Daily

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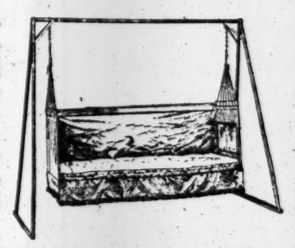
The Two-In-One Couch Hammock

An Excellent Value at 7.95



A VERY valuable addition to your Summer home furnishings—can be used as a couch hammock for recreation and out-door sleeping purposes, or can be quickly converted into a divan couch for indoor use by means of the steel legs which are attached to the bottom of the frame.

☞ Third Floor.

The hammock consists of a steel tubing frame, with reinforced corners and wire springs. The ends and wind shield are of khaki canvas. The mattress is covered with khaki canvas, and is stuffed with moisture-proof fibre underlayers of felt, making a very comfortable bed.

Hammock Stands, $3.95

Stand and Canopy, $7.95 and $10.00

Lawn Settees, $1.25

Hardwood Settees, finished in green or red—five slats on back and eight on seat. Can be folded when not in use.

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RICHESON HOPEFUL AFTER INSANITY TEST

Condemned Prisoner Undergoes Critical and Severe All-day Session with Alienists.

ASKS FOR SUNDAY PAPERS

Report of Medical Board Will Be Made Before Governor's Council Meets on Wednesday.

BOSTON, May 12.—The board of alienists selected by Gov. Foss last week to examine into the mental condition of Clarence V. T. Richeson, the former Baptist clergyman under sentence of death as the confessed murderer of Avis Linnell of Hyannis, subjected Richeson to-day to the most exhaustive tests known. Their examination occupied almost the entire day.

It was doubtless the most critical day for the prisoner since January, when he was sentenced to death. From the time Richeson confessed to the murder of the little Conservatory of Music pupil, a former sweetheart, who stood in the way of his marriage to Violet Edmands of Brookline, his counsel have been working to obtain a finding that the prisoner was mentally irresponsible for his act.

They were gratified when on Friday last Gov. Foss, who is avowedly averse to the death penalty on general principles, named three prominent alienists to make an impartial report for his guidance in the matter of submitting Richeson's petition to the Executive Council for clemency.

The commission as made up includes Dr. Henry Rust Stedman of Brookline, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Taunton Insane Hospital; Dr. George T. Tuttle, Superintendent of the McLean Insane Hospital, and Henry P. Frost, Superintendent of the State Insane Hospital. They spent two hours with Richeson in the Charles Street jail on Saturday morning, at which time a preliminary examination was made.

To-day the experts notified Sheriff Quinn that they would be at the jail early. As on Saturday Richeson was released from his cell and escorted to the big music room of the Sheriff's house in the jail yard. Here, during a greater part of the examination, the former clergyman sat directly in front of and facing a large painting of a church scene, a copy of the "Blessing of the Bread," the original of which is in the Luxembourg gallery.

Richeson showed no trace of nervousness as he walked firmly and steadily to the Sheriff's house, and at the completion of the long day's ordeal he was apparently in as excellent condition.

To avoid meeting newspaper men and a crowd of the curious about the jail doors, the physicians arranged that their cab should pass through the large carriage gate into the yard before they alighted. They left the jail in the same way at the end of the day, and avoided discussing with any one the results of their examination.

Sheriff Quinn did not attend the examination, but posted his guards outside the room, with one attendant inside. The work of examination continued uninterruptedly from 9:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. At that time Richeson signified a desire for his dinner. Sheriff Quinn was called and the prisoner was taken back to his cell, where he partook heartily of the special food which is daily sent in to him from a restaurant outside.

Richeson was apparently bearing himself well and showed no fatigue. About 2 o'clock he was escorted again to the Sheriff's house, and the alienists again took up their work. The second session lasted until 5:30 o'clock. At its conclusion Richeson bade the visitors good afternoon and was returned to his cell, his bearing as he marched across the jail yard being apparently one of hopefulness, if not even confidence.

He ate a hearty supper, and to-night was reading in his cell, being allowed the Sunday papers, from which had been clipped all reference to his own case.

It is believed that the alienists completed their examination to-day, although they would not announce conclusively to the Sheriff that they might not want to return.

It is expected the physicians' report will be ready for the Governor before the regular meeting of the Executive Council, which is to be held Wednesday.

At that time the Governor can ask his council to commute the sentence of Richeson to life imprisonment if the alienists report that the prisoner was insane at the time he committed the crime. If they report that he was sane then, but that he is insane at present, the Governor can only ask that the council grant a reprieve until such time as the prisoner is sane, at which time he must be executed. In any event, the Governor has no voice in whatever action the council takes.

If the council declines to take any action on Wednesday Richeson will be at once removed to the Charlestown State prison, there to await in the death cell the execution of the sentence of the law against him, which is that he be put to death during the week beginning May 19.

BOOKKEEPER ARRESTED.

Bakers Charge Him With Taking $1,500 Through False Entries.

David H. Runkel of 847 Fox Street, the Bronx, formerly a bookkeeper for the Rex Baking Company, was arrested last night by detectives at the Pennsylvania Station as he stepped from a train from Atlantic City. He is a prisoner in the Morrisania Police Station, charged with forgery.

Runkel was employed last October by the bakery firm. He left the firm the early part of this month, and when his books were examined the firm found a shortage in their accounts of more than $1,500. When he was taken to the station house Runkel collapsed.

According to the police he admitted robbing his employers, but denied he had taken anything like the sum charged against him. It was Runkel's duty to enter in the books the number of loaves of bread returned by the firm's drivers. The police say he entered in the books a greater number of loaves of bread than were returned, and in this way balanced his accounts. Runkel declared he was engaged to be married, and the salary paid him was not enough to provide entertainment for his fiancée.

YOUTH HELD FOR FORGERY.

Told Police Here He Was C. B. Fester of Pittsburgh.

A young man who said he was Charles B. Fester of 313 Shetland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Penn., was held in $2,500 bail for examination next Tuesday by Magistrate Murphy in the Morrisania Court yesterday. He is accused of passing a forged check for $45 on Frederick Rossback, proprietor of the Palm Garden, 3,038 Third Avenue, the Bronx.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 12.—No C. B. Fester appears in the City Directory, and no Fester lives on Shetland Avenue.

There is a Joseph H. Fester of Fester & Kirschler, real estate dealers, who lives at 12 Moody Street, North Side. C. F. Kirschler, the junior partner, was former Mayor of Allegheny.

HITCH PORPOISE TO THE BOAT

Two Fishermen of Saugus Catch One That Draws Them Ashore.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 12.—John H. Rogers and Harry Gilman of Saugus told the members of the Saugus Yacht Club to-night, that they were in a motor boat on the river and had hooked quite a number of flounders, when Rogers felt a jerk on his line, and both tugged until they brought something near the surface.

They jabbed with a gaff and with the harpoon in its back, the something darted away, and from that moment the boat was drawn at a merry clip over the face of the waters until a 400-pound porpoise finally beached himself on the shore.

URGE STEAMSHIP STRIKE.

Baltimore Stevedores Would Tie Up New York and Other Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—A general strike of all transport workers of the Atlantic Coast, including Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, is threatened by leaders of the striking stevedores in this city.

Authority for calling such a strike has been received from the New York headquarters of the Executive Council of the National transportation workers, and execution of the order rests with the Baltimore organizers.

Charles Jackson, brother of Mark Jackson, a leader in the movement, declared to-night:

"We can have all the men out in a few days. Heretofore we have hesitated to act along such broad lines. We have, however, met with no encouragement from the shipowners, and we believe the time has come for more concerted action."

Filling the places of coal handlers and trimmers at the Baltimore & Ohio piers, at Curtis Bay, with non-union men is the excuse for the proposed extension of the strike.

According to Richard J. Butler, President of the Longshoremen's Union Protective Association, there seems to be little chance of a strike along the river front in this city. He said last night that there had been a meeting of the Executive Board of his union on Saturday afternoon at 420 Hudson Street, but that the strike had not been discussed. The men had no grievance of any importance, he said. They receive 30 cents an hour week days for an eight-hour day, 60 cents on Sundays and holidays, ordinary meal hours, and 45 cents an hour for overtime.

All lines here, with the exception of a few small coast lines, recognize this scale, Mr. Butler explained, and he was writing to these companies, advising them to consent to pay the union wages of the port. He had no fear of a strike.

H. B. Griffin, President of the Transport Workers' Association of New York and Treasurer of the National Association, said it had been suggested that stewards, cooks, firemen, oilers, and seamen's unions might strike sympathetically with the Baltimore men, but he did not think there was much likelihood of such an event taking place. There might be developments to-day, Griffin said.

IMMIGRATION BILL PROTEST.

Citizens of Buffalo In Mass Meeting Denounce Dillingham Measure.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 12.—A mass meeting to protest against the passage of the Dillingham and Burnett bills for the restriction of immigration now pending in Congress was held at the Star Theatre here to-day. A resolution was adopted condemning the measures and urging Representatives from this city to work for their defeat.

The speakers at the meeting were Adelbert Moot, President of the Erie County Bar Association; Col. John B. Weber, former Commissioner of Immigration; Representative C. B. Smith, Dr. Froncak, City Health Commissioner, and Dr. Borzellari, a banker.

FOR INDUSTRIAL REFORMS.

National Association of Manufacturers in Convention May 20-22.

The seventeenth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers will open at the Waldorf-Astoria on May 20 and will continue for three days, closing on May 22 with the annual dinner of the association.

According to the managers of the convention, the occasion will mark the opening of the greatest constructive campaign ever inaugurated to improve the efficiency of American industrial methods by educating both workers and employers. The employers, their assistants, and the workmen will meet on the common ground that industrial accidents are mutually detrimental.

Life-saving devices will be exhibited by motion pictures. There will also be an exhibition in the Colonial Room of photographs and models of safety appliances.

$25,000 IN DIAMONDS BEING SOUGHT HERE

Police Ask Pawnbrokers to be on Guard for a Rich Out-of-Town Robbery.

SAYS "FENCES" GOT THEM

One Broker Sure They Are Now in London or Paris—Stolen on April 1.

A diamond robbery of large size is engaging the attention of detectives in this city. The robbery was committed in another city on April 1, but the stolen gems are being sought here. There are only eight pieces in the haul, but they aggregate sixty carats of diamonds and other valuable stones. The smallest diamond in the list weighs six carats and the largest twelve carats. The single haul, it is estimated, means a loss of $25,000.

This is the list of goods for which detectives have been searching with unusual diligence:

Diamond ring, solitaire, weighing 7 15-16 carats.
Diamond ring, lozenge shape, 4 corners of diamonds.
Ring, 6 carat diamond, surrounded by 25 diamonds.
Ring, 7¾ carat diamond and 6 diamonds 1-16 carat each.
Ring, 9¼ carat diamond, surrounded by 10 emeralds 1¼ carat each.
Ring, pearl, weighing 28¼ grains; diamond weighing 3 carats, 1-16 and 1-32 and 1-64.
Diamond ring, 12 carat diamond, surrounded by 40 diamonds.
Unset diamond weighing 9⅝ carats.

A pawnbroker who showed the list, signed by Commissioner Waldo, to a TIMES reporter yesterday ridiculed the possibility of finding any of these valuable gems in any of the pawnshops of this city.

To "Fences," Not Pawnshops.

"No crook is going to be foolish enough to bring these pieces of jewelry to New York City for the purpose of pawning them," said this pawnbroker. "Crooks are wiser than the police think. If a pawnbroker saw a twelve-carat brilliant coming into his store he'd be so afraid of getting into trouble over it that he'd call the police in a minute.

"Crooks don't bring such valuables into the pawnshops. They go straight to the 'fences,' who can be found on Maiden Lane, rain or shine, and they don't give much for their wares, either. If the 'fences' can't drive a hard bargain, they'd rather 'squeal' and trust to a reward. When once these 'fences' lay their hands on the goods they tear the jewels out of their settings, melt the settings, and ship the diamonds to their European agents. Those big diamonds, if the robbery took place on April 1, are now safe in London or Paris, I'll wager. In like manner a lot of big diamonds and pearls which are 'nabbed' abroad make their way here and are disposed of about as easily as hot buns."

The month of May has already netted fair returns to crooks in this city, according to the Police Department "green lists." In the list, and marked "special," is one large theft of jewelry, including a three-strand pearl necklace with diamond fastening, and a pendant brooch containing eighty-nine white diamonds. As in the first list, there is no clue to the identity of the owner.

Other articles in the list are:

Snake ring, diamond head; ring, two diamonds, ¾ carat each; ring, five diamonds; bracelet, nineteen diamonds; diamond ring, also ruby, 1 carat each; pair earrings, three diamonds in each; lavalliere, three drop diamonds; diamond stud, 1½ carats; diamond ring, 1½ carats; brooch, large diamond surrounded by forty diamonds; Princess ring, ruby in centre; pair of earrings, 2½-carat diamonds in each; ring, large diamond, surrounded by thirty-two diamonds.

Open-face gold watch and chain; watch has initials "J. D." on it; horseshoe ring, large diamond, surrounded by fifteen diamonds.

With the closing of city houses for the Summer, and where no burglar alarms are installed or caretakers left behind, an increase in burglaries is expected. The thieves, it is said, complete their organization about this time of the year for a systematic inventory of all boarded houses, and then begin the regular annual series of "clean-ups."

One of these is already on record. The theft, said to have been committed in the house of John C. Lloyd, 247 West Seventy-fifth Street, aside from being listed on the police lists, is also listed on a special list of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, 92 Liberty Street, which is said to have insured the property. There are thirty principal items in this list, including valuable jewelry and men's and women's clothing. The whole, it was said, was put in a leather bag and a suitcase found in the house and thus carried away. The robbery, according to the lists, was committed two weeks ago Sunday.

DINNER TO W. C. FORBES.

Governor General Will Tell of Conditions in the Philippines.

One hundred and fifty financiers, railroad executives and professional men have accepted invitations to a dinner to be given W. Cameron Forbes, Governor General of the Philippines, at Sherry's to-morrow evening. There will be no speeches, aside from an address by Mr. Forbes, who will tell of changes and present conditions in the Philippines. It is expected that he will suggest opportunities for the further investment of American capital in the Islands. John G. Milburn will preside and propose the health of Mr. Forbes.

Secretary of War Stimson, Col. Frank McIntyre, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and Mayor Gaynor will be among the guests. The dinner was arranged by a committee composed of Stuyvesant Fish, A. Barton Hepburn, Thomas H. Hubbard, R. S. Lovett, John G. Milburn, William Salomon, James Speyer, Henry W. Taft, Guy E. Tripp, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., J. G. White and George T. Wilson.

CONTEST IN SONS OF ISRAEL.

Solon Liebiskind Is Candidate for Grand Master Against M. S. Stern.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 12.—The Grand Lodge of the Free Sons of Israel, which meets once in five years, began a series of changes in the order little short of revolutionary at the session here to-day.

It is proposed to raise the rates on all members over 45 years of age and lower them on those under that age, and the matter will be decided at the session to-morrow. Another suggestion is to raise the age limit from 45 to 50 years, and this may seriously affect the change in rates.

A contest for the office of Grand Master has developed, and Solon Liebiskind has announced that he is a candidate for that office in opposition to M. S. Stern of New York, the present Grand Master, who has held the ofice for the last ten years. It is said that Mr. Stern wishes to retire, owing to the pressure of business affairs, but his friends demand that he be the candidate for another term.

FOUNDED 1856
BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

The consciousness of being correctly dressed gives almost as much self-confidence as a full purse.

You are assured of *proper* clothes when you buy them here—of *proper* materials, and *proper* patterns at *proper* prices.

Spring Suits $18 to $45

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
SUBWAY AT THE DOOR—ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY

Stern Brothers

have arranged for To-day

Special Sales of

Women's, Misses' and Girls'

Spring Apparel
Dress Silks and Linens,
Gold Jewelry,
Women's and Misses' Waists

Stern Brothers

direct attention to their exceptional facilities for the

DRY AIR COLD STORAGE OF

Furs, Fur-lined Garments and Oriental Rugs

in accordance with the most modern and approved methods with Insurance against Theft or damage by Moth and Fire, at very low rates, also

Storage for Draperies and Hangings

Special Concessions in Prices for Altering or Repairing Furs during the Spring and Summer. Lace Curtains Cleaned at Moderate Cost and stored free of charge.

Estimates submitted and articles called for upon request.
Telephone: Gramercy 4000

West 23d and 22d Streets

Music by Nahan Franko's Orchestra, Restaurant, Daily

33 Years Leaders of Fashion
Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK

New York's Shopping Centre.

Later There Will Be a Rush So We Offer Special Prices to Induce You to

Order Your Awnings and Window Shades Now

Through Our Contract Dept. Fourth Floor

WE are open to book orders for several thousand Awnings and Window Shades, for delivery some time during May, or later. We are now quoting reduced prices because we want to get our awning and shade organization together for the season. By taking advantage of this offer you not only make great savings, but you also avoid the inconvenience of unavoidable delays during the rush season. ☞ Fourth Floor.

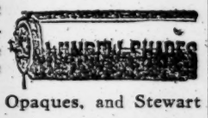
A Few Details of How We Make Our Awnings

Every awning order we take is measured for by our own men, made in our workrooms, and hung by us. We use only John Boyle & Co.'s awning stripes, which are standard quality, and every yard is guaranteed by them.

All our awnings are mounted on heavy galvanized iron frames and put up with slide rods. Awnings put up without slide rods, when not in use, and you raise them will only go up a short distance, thereby preventing light and air to enter your rooms.

We guarantee every awning we make, both materials and workmanship.

Window Shades Our Special Feature



We have the most up-to-date devices for turning out the best made window shades in large quantities. We have shaded hundreds of large apartment houses and office buildings.

We handle only first-quality Hollands or Opaques, and Stewart Hartshorn's Guaranteed Shade Rollers.

A postal or telephone call to our Contract Department is all that's necessary to get our prices, for which there is absolutely no charge.

Simpson Crawford Co., New York's Shopping Centre

McGibbon & Co.
3 WEST 37TH ST.

WINDOW DRAPERIES
for
SUMMER HOMES
at
Unusually Attractive Prices

40 inch Cottage Muslin.....at **15c** per yd.
45 " Imported Muslins and Madras at **25c** per yd.
Bordered Sash Muslins.....at **30c** per yd.
Fancy Nets, Grenadines and Scrims in great variety.

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED and STORED. NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE.

Don't Drink Common Beer in Light Bottles
Drink Schlitz in BROWN BOTTLES

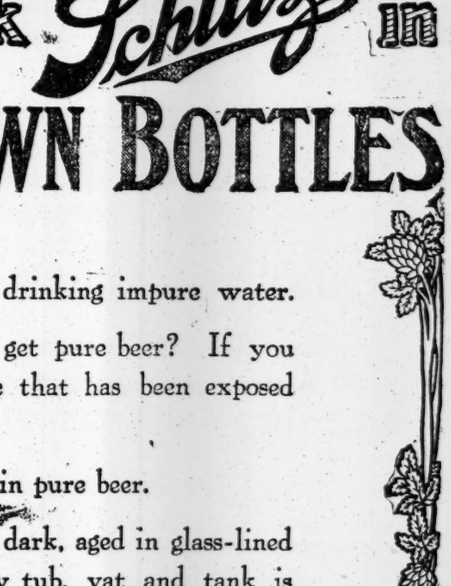
You wouldn't think of drinking impure water.

Why not be sure you get pure beer? If you drink beer from a light bottle that has been exposed to light, you are not sure.

Light starts decay, even in pure beer.

Schlitz is brewed in the dark, aged in glass-lined steel-enameled tanks. Every tub, vat and tank is scalded every time used. Every bottle is sterilized after it is sealed. Even the windows in our bottling plant are of brown glass.

The Brown Bottle protects Schlitz purity from the brewery to your glass.



Phones 163 & 164 Spring
P. M. Ohmeis & CO.
534-540 Greenwich St.,
New York, N. Y.

Schlitz
The Beer
That Made Milwaukee Famous

See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz"

21

RUCKER HAMMERED HARD BY THE REDS

Brooklyn Outplayed, Loses to Cincinnati, 4-2—Rain Halts Giants-Chicago Game.

CINCINNATI, O., May 12."Nap" Rucker, the Superbas' pitcher-in-chief, met his Waterloo to-day, when Cincinnati hammered him all over the lot for a total of nine hits in five innings, when he was relieved by Barger. The damage had already been done and the Reds secured enough runs in the third essay to enable them to chalk up a victory. Barger made a praiseworthy effort to stem the tide, but was unable, and the locals corralled the game, 4 to 2.

It was not alone the batting of the home team that caused the downfall of Brooklyn, but the fielding was a contributory cause, the Reds playing an errorless game.

The game was played on a sloppy field, while the weather was cold. Suggs kept his hits well scattered and pitched good ball throughout. Egan, Bates, and Phelps carried oft the batting honors. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf.	3	1	1	5	0
Bates, cf.	4	1	2	4	0
Hob'rt'l, 1b.	3	1	1	12	0
Mitch'l, rf.	3	1	1	2	0
Egan, 2b.	4	0	3	1	2
Phelan, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Esmond, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
McLean, c.	4	0	0	1	2
Suggs, p.	4	0	0	1	2
Total	32	4	11	27	11

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	5	0	1	1	1
Daub't, 1b.	5	0	1	10	0
Smith, 3b.	5	1	2	0	1
O'Neil, cf.	3	1	2	5	1
Daly, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
Hum'el, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
Tooley, ss.	4	0	0	0	3
Phelps, c.	4	0	3	5	0
Rucker, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Barger, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Wheat	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	9	24	11

*Batted for Rucker in the sixth inning.

Errors—Daly, Tooley.

Cincinnati	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	..	—4
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Smith, Bates, Northen. Three-base hits—Smith, Bescher. Hits—Off Rucker, 9 in five innings; off Barger, 2 in three innings. Sacrifice hit—Esmond. Stolen bases—Northen, (2,) Bates, Daubert. Double play—Tooley, Hummel, and Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Cincinnati, 8. First base on balls—Off Rucker, 3; off Suggs, 4. Struck out—By Rucker, 1; by Barger, 2; by Suggs, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Owens.

Close Game at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 12.—A base on balls, errors by Miller and Campbell, and Evans's double in the eighth inning, enabled St. Louis to win again this afternoon, 4 to 3. Willis held the visitors hitless up to the seventh inning. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug'ns, 2b.	3	1	1	3	3
Ellis, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Mowrey, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
K'tchy, 1b.	3	1	1	12	0
Evans, rf.	4	0	1	4	0
Smith, s.	4	0	0	2	6
Oakes, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Bliss, c.	2	1	0	3	0
Willis, p.	1	0	1	0	1
L'rmilk, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Mages	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	6	27	12

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sw'ney, 2b.	5	0	2	2	2
C'pbell, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
Miller, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Jackson, lf.	2	1	0	2	0
Devlin, ss.	3	0	1	1	4
House, 1b.	3	2	1	0	9
M'D'id, 3b.	4	0	1	2	0
Kling, c.	4	0	1	3	4
Tyler, p.	3	0	0	1	3
Kirke, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Dickson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Gowdy	1	0	1	0	0
Total	32	3	6	24	12

*Batted for Willis in the eighth inning.

†Batted for Dickson in the ninth inning.

Errors—Oakes, Campbell, Miller.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	..	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Evans. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Stolen base—Kling. Double plays—Smith, Hug-gins, Konetchy; Tyler, Kling, Hoover. Hit by pitcher—Jackson, by Willis. Base on balls—Off Tyler 4; off Willis, 3. Hits—Off Willis, 4 in eight innings; off Tyler, 5 in seven and a third innings; off Dickson, 1 in two thirds of an inning; off Laudermilk, 2 in one inning. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Boston, 8. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Finneran.

CHANGES IN GIANTS' LINE-UP.

Fletcher and Murray May Resume Playing To-day Against Cubs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The Giants may face the Cubs to-morrow with one or two changes in the line-up with which Manager McGraw has started the two other games of the series. Fletcher and Murray, who have been on the hospital list, however, are now about ready to resume their duties, and it is probable that either one or both will be on the job when the final contest of the present set is begun.

Chilling winds and a steady rain, which started early last night, converted the Cub yard into a quagmire long before noon to-day, and rendered the playing of the third contest of the series impossible. The fray was called off early in the day, and this afternoon President Charles Murphy of the Cubs announced that July 9 was the date set for the play-off of the postponement.

Jimmy Lavender, a right hander, who was secured by Chicago from the International League, may pitch for the Cubs, Chance having stated some time ago that the youngster would be given an opportunity to work against the champions.

The piece goods for our suits of English worsteds we buy direct from Johnny Bull.

So we can claim exclusiveness of pattern for the whole United States, same as with our domestic fabrics.

Mighty handsome cloths they are too.

Lot 4564, for example—gray, yet so out of the ordinary as to put it in a class by itself; fine green and red silk threads caught up in the weave, scarcely visible, just enough to give a really charming effect.

That's but one of them!

Every day we grasp a big opportunity—

Big men coming in to get outfitted.

Big suits, extra big suits, shirts, collars, socks and shoes.

Not only for tall men, but for the man of ample girth of neck, chest and "midst."

Who said straw hats!
Why not?

ROGERS PEET COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York-Chicago—Rain.
Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 6; Washington, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal, 13; Jersey City, 12.
Rochester, 8; Newark, 3.

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Boston at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Toronto.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
New York	17	4	.810
Cincinnati	17	5	.773
Chicago	11	12	.478
Pittsburgh	9	11	.450
Boston	9	13	.409
Brooklyn	7	11	.389
Philadelphia	7	12	.368
St. Louis	7	16	.304

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago	19	5	.792
Boston	13	8	.619
Washington	11	11	.500
Cleveland	10	10	.500
Philadelphia	9	10	.474
Detroit	11	13	.458
St. Louis	6	14	.300
New York	5	13	.278

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City	18	7	.650
Rochester	12	7	.632
Buffalo	9	7	.562
Baltimore	8	9	.471
Toronto	8	10	.444
Newark	8	11	.421
Providence	7	10	.412
Montreal	7	11	.389

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Ryan's Home Run Wins for Cleveland Over Washington.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 12.—Ryan's home run with the bases filled in the sixth inning won the game for Cleveland. It was the fourth ball ever hit over the right field fence. Kahler was hit hard and was wild, but effective with men on bases. Jackson starred in the field. The first four men up for Cleveland in the first inning hit safely, yet no one scored. Graney was thrown out stealing, Olson was nipped at third trying to take two bases on Jackson's single to centre, while Jackson was nailed at the plate when he tried to score on Birmingham's single to left. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Butcher, lf.	2	1	0	1	0
Olson, ss.	3	0	1	0	3
Jackson, cf.	3	2	2	6	1
Bir'h'm, 1b.	3	1	3	8	1
Easterly, c.	3	1	1	7	2
Ryan, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
Ball, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3
Bronkie, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Kahler, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Total	29	6	10	27	11

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, lf.	4	0	2	1	1
Foster, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
Milan, cf.	2	1	1	3	2
Cashion, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Cun'h'm, 2b.	5	0	0	0	4
Flynn, 1b.	4	0	2	10	1
M'Bride, ss.	3	0	1	1	2
Willi'ms, c.	4	0	0	5	2
Akers, p.	2	0	0	1	0
Becker, p.	1	0	0	1	0
*Shanks	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	9	24	14

*Batted for Akers in the ninth inning.

Errors—Ball, Foster.

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	..	—6
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Birmingham, Moeller. Three-base hit—Cashion. Home run—Ryan. Sacrifice hits—McBride, Olson, Easterly. Stolen bases—Jackson, Milan. Pitching record—Off Akers, 5 hits in six innings; off Becker, 1 hit in two innings. First base on balls—Kahler, 6; Akers, 3. Struck out—By Kahler, 5; by Becker, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 13. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hart.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Newark—

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—3	7	1
Rochester	0	0	1	5	0	0	2	0	0—8	11	3

Batteries—Gaskell, McGinnity, Holmes, and Smith; Holmes and Jacklitsch. Umpires—Messrs. Kelly and Nallin.

At Montreal—

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9	0—12	15	3
Montreal	5	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	1—13	15	0

Batteries—Justis, Cadore, and Rondeau; Mattern, Barberich, Averett, Roth, and Curtis. Umpires—Messrs. Doyle and Guthrie.

At Rocky Point, R. I.

									R.	H.	E.
Detroit	3	0	0	1	5	0	2	1	3—15	19	3
Providence	0	0	1	0	2	0	6	3	0—12	17	3

Batteries—Pernoll, Covington, Onslow, and Kocher; Cavet, Harden, Beckendorf, and Reynolds.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Milwaukee, 11; Kansas City, 7.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis-Louisville, rain.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 2; St. Paul, 1.
At Toledo—Columbus-Toledo, rain.

Connecticut League.

At New Haven—Hartford, 4; New Haven, 2.

Southern League.

At New Orleans—Atlanta, 9; New Orleans, 3.
New Orleans, 5; Atlanta, 0.
At Montgomery—Montgomery, 9; Memphis, 6.
At Mobile—Mobile, 3; Nashville, 1.

State League.

At Scranton—Wilkesbarre, 5; Scranton, 2.
At Utica—Syracuse, 4; Utica, 3.
At Albany—Troy, 5; Albany, 3.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 1; Elmira, 0.

AFTER BRITISH BOXER.

"Digger" Stanley Offered Bout with Coulon at the Garden.

George McDonald, who is acting as matchmaker for the Garden Athletic Club during the enforced absence of Tim Hurst, has two matches in view which will bring three champions into action at Madison Square Garden. One may be clinched to-day, but the other will probably go over until Wednesday before a decisive answer is received. One prospective bout would bring together Johnny Coulon, the American bantamweight champion, and "Digger" Stanley, holder of the English title, and the other involves Johnny Kilbane, the world's featherweight champion, and Knockout Brown.

A cable was sent to Stanley Saturday offering him a bout with Coulon, and the answer is expected to-day. Coulon has agreed to all the terms of the match and has offered to take the Briton on at 114 pounds. This figure is below the bantamweight limit of both countries, but both can make it. Coulon weighed only 112½ pounds, ringside, when he fought Young Solsberg at the Royale Athletic Club of Brooklyn last Wednesday night.

Soccer Season Nearing End.

One of the best exhibitions of soccer football was witnessed at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday afternoon, when the St. George F. C., runners-up in the second division of the New York and District League, conquered the Yonkers F. C., an eleven of the first division of the same league, by the score of 2 goals to 1.

A championship fixture of the New York and District League was played between the German and Hungarian Clubs, with the result that each team played its opponent to a standstill of one goal apiece. The contest took place at Macomb's Dam Park, and was a preliminary to the St. George-Yonkers contest.

At Celtic Field, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon the Critchleys, champions of the New York and District League last season, met and defeated the Arcadia Thistles by the close score of 1 goal to 0.

Having no league engagement yesterday the Clan McDonald F. C. divided its forces between the married and single men, and the benedicts were declared winners after ninety minutes of strenuous play by the score of 3 goals to 2.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 4 P. M., N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit, Amer. League Park, 155th St.—Adv.

MOTOR BOAT SPEED KEEPS INCREASING

Dixie IV. Has Official Mark of 45.22 Miles an Hour—Fast Catamaran Sailing.

If the speed records made by motor boats in the next half dozen years are broken, one after another, as often as those of past years have been shattered it will soon be possible to travel as fast on the water as upon the land. About the first attempts to drive motor boats "real fast" in this country were made in 1904. At Larchmont on June 28 of that year Vingt-et-un, in a race with F. I. A. T. III. for the Autoboat Gold Challenge Cup, covered the thirty nautical mile course from Larchmont to the Lunt buoy off Eaton's Neck and return in 1:32:50. This was at the rate of 19.4 knots, or 22.31 statute miles, an hour.

While the Autoboat Challenge Cup, worth $2,000, is open to competition every year, there never has been a complete contest for it since 1904. One of the three stipulated races was run in 1906, but the series was not completed, and no one has issued a challenge for it since that year.

During the week previous to the race for this cup in 1904 the first contest for the American Power Boat Association's Gold Challenge Cup was held on the Hudson River by the Columbia Yacht Club. The cup was won by the original Standard, and her best time over the thirty-two-mile course, from the Columbia Yacht Club house to a stakeboat anchored off Piermont and return, was 1:32:30, or at the rate of 20.53 knots, or 23.61 statute miles, per hour. The exact length of the course was never as definitely established, however, as was that of the Larchmont course, for it is a difficult matter for amateurs to anchor boats in positions as exactly determined as are those of buoys set by the lighthouse officials. Another fast record was made in 1904 by the Challenger, but not in a race. This was the first boat to go to England after the Harmsworth Cup, and in her qualifying trials in June on Long Island Sound she traveled 21 statute miles at the rate of 26.5 statute miles an hour. The distance was four times over the stretch from North Beach Ferry Dock to Throg's Neck buoy, and the automobile experts who conducted the trials subtracted from the total running time all the time required in rounding the marks. This, of course, assisted in making the record a good one.

The most significant record made after 1904 was that of Dixie II. in the run for the Harmsworth Cup at Huntington in August, 1908. The course was thirty nautical miles, three times around a ten-mile course, the marks of which were set as exactly as might be by means of log, ranges, and compass bearings, but not as evidently accurate as the Larchmont-Eaton's neck course of 1904. Dixie II. covered the course at the rate of 27.75 nautical, or 32 statute, miles an hour. In a speed trial over a mile range a few days later she did better, making a record of 31.34 nautical, or 36.05 statute, miles an hour. The third Dixie, in 1910, in the race for the Harmsworth Cup off Larchmont, lifted the record to 30.13 nautical, or 34.70 statute, miles an hour. The course was as accurate as could be scaled on a chart, on which 7.29 inches represented a nautical mile, and there were three fixed points in racing—Buoy A off Parsonage Point, the southwest stakeboat at Larchmont, and the easterly buoy off Executive Light, from which to work. The only chance of inaccuracy was in setting the extra boats at the ends of the course to avoid turning angles of less than 120 degrees, and as the boats were quite close together the chance of error was very small.

The course at Huntington for the Harmsworth Cup race of 1911 was surveyed and the buoys were placed by an engineer who had bench marks and lines of reference all over the bay and adjacent lands, and was therefore accurate beyond a doubt. Over this course Dixie IV. made a record of 35.12 nautical, or 40.4 statute, miles an hour, and that record she beat handsomely in her speed trial over a mile range a few days after the international contest. In that trial she achieved a speed at the rate of 39.26 nautical, or 45.22 statute, miles an hour, the highest speed record ever made by any motor boat in an official trial. But that record is not likely to stand for any considerable time, for Oregon Wolf, a boat with half the power of Dixie IV., covered thirty miles at Portland, Ore., on Feb. 25 last at the rate of 42.78 statute miles an hour, and now comes the word that Crusader III., a boat very much like the little Sand Burr II., one of last year's marvels, has traveled a statute mile off Atlantic City in 1:08, or at the rate of 52.94 statute miles an hour.

POLICE PREVENT SPORTS.

Monthly Games of Pastime A. C. Abandoned Through Interference.

Interference by the police, under command of Capt. Hayes of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, yesterday, was the cause of the postponement of the regular monthly athletic games of the Pastime A. C., which were to have been held on their grounds, at Avenue A and Ninetieth Street. Upward of a thousand persons who had gathered to view the contests, which were to have included running, jumping, and weight-throwing events were permitted to enter the grounds, but as the police ordered that no display of any kind must be given, the club management was compelled to disappoint the followers of the "nursery of athletes," which is the favorite name of the club.

Capt. Hayes, with a squad of his men, showed at the grounds long before the time set for the beginning of the sports, which were to have been of a purely club nature, and announced that under no admission fee pretext whatever was the series to take place. It was said that he had received his orders from Inspector Titus too late Saturday night to warn the organization not to open its gates.

If there had been a complaint lodged against the running of the games it could not be learned who had made it, but rumor said it was the work of a disgruntled faction which had recently been beaten in a club election, certain members of which took such means to vent their enmity against the present club officers.

It was asserted by the management of the organization, which is the second oldest of its kind in the city, having been organized in the late 70s, that there had never been the semblance of trouble of the nature which asserted itself yesterday at any of the recent series of the club, and that credentials would be forthcoming to the end that the sports as conducted by the club were in no manner detrimental to the peace and quiet of the neighborhood or to the morals of the community.

"PRO" RUNNER IN FRONT.

Billy Queal Leads Amateurs In Long Run Over Bradhurst Course.

Two packs of road runners started from the Bradhurst Field Club house yesterday with the squads split up so that half went over the four and a quarter mile course and the other allotment just twice that distance. In the latter pack was Billy Queal, the professional, who led from the half-way mark to the end, after conceding a minute handicap to the majority of a field of fifteen.

Harry J. Smith and Frank Ruggiero, former Pastime A. C. runners, started from scratch with Queal, and the latter indulged Smith with the lead up to the four and a quarter mile mark, where he drew abreast, passing this point in 23:40.

Few Oarsmen on River.

The New York Athletic Club eight-oared crew, which is training for the Harlem Regatta Association races on Memorial Day, put in a hard morning's work yesterday over the inlet at Travers' Island under the guidance of Coach Giannini, the seats in the boat being taken as follows: Tracy, bow; Niswhouse, 2; Houston, 3; Spalding, 4; McKenna, 5; Boyle, 6; Quinn, 7; Kusche, stroke; Scannel, coxswain. The water proved to be extremely rough, and the men all looked as though they had been overboard when they returned from their four-mile outing, which was interspersed with many sprinting periods.

On the Harlem yesterday the Nonpareil quadruple sculls crew was the only one which attempted to do any serious work, as the condition did not warrant the usual outpouring of the oarsmen who have designs on the race meet over the Speedway course later in the month. The make-up of the crew was: E. Gaus, bow; J. Clonan, 2; H. Rogers, 3, and Bertram, stroke. It was decided to enter two men in the junior singles, the men who will represent the club being Frank Baggs and J. McCullagh.

Because of a request from Philadelphia oarsmen, a quorum of the Regatta Association decided to include an intermediate eight among the list of events carded for the Decoration Day outing.

RAIN STOPS CYCLE RACES.

Only Two Events Completed at Velodrome Track in Newark.

Two light showers within a period of fifteen minutes put an end to the bicycle races yesterday at the Velodrome track in Newark after the programme had been partly completed. Only two of the eight scheduled events had been finished at that time, but these furnished eight heats besides the finals, and six other heats were run off for events which were not completed.

Carlo Messori, the Italian champion, whose match race against Frank Cavanagh of Newark was to have been one of the afternoon's features, made his bow to Newark race followers, but he rode only one lap, the rain preventing the finish of this race. Cavanagh defeated the Italian, but his victory was a matter of inches. Messori trailed until the last of the four laps, and was unable to overtake the Newark rider after Cavanagh made his jump. Messori was going much stronger than Cavanagh on the stretch, and the finish almost resulted in a dead heat.

Comes continued his success as a sprinter and won the only professional race of the afternoon which was completed. It was a one-mile open with eight starters in the final after the remainder of a field of thirty-one had been eliminated in four trial heats. After the usual jockeying tactics by the riders Comes got the jump in the last lap and led the field to the finish line. Joe Fogler, who had lost out in three previous clashes with the Frenchman, again took the count, but finished in second place. John Bedell, Fred West, and Freddie Hill finished behind Fogler in the order named. The summaries:

Half-Mile Novice (Amateur.)—Won by H. Kaiser, New York; O. Hance, Long Branch, second. Time—1:08 1-5.

One-Mile Open (Professional.)—Won by Leon Comes, France; Joe Fogler, Brooklyn, second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., third. Time—1:50 2-5.

Special Match Race (Professional.)—First Heat—Won by Frank Cavanagh, Newark; Carlo Messori, Italy, second. Time—1:52.

FIELD DAY FOR FENCERS.

Members of Four Organizations Compete at Travers Island.

Fencers of the New York Athletic Club, Fencers' Club, New York Turn Verein, and the Fakers' Club had a gala session and field day yesterday at Travers Island, the country home of the Winged Foot, and celebrated the third annual series of "capers" of the combined clubs. The function took on the nature of dueling swords and pistol shooting, with wax bullets, interspersed with other stunts of an athletic type.

All of the contests were held on the sward inside the fifth of a mile running track, and were viewed by quite a number of enthusiasts, many of whom were women, and to whom the series was a decided novelty. The contests engaged the attention of the two dozen contestants during both morning and afternoon sessions, the bouts with the dueling swords being fenced in the early part of the day, with the pistol duels being reserved for the late afternoon.

An even dozen turned out for the junior dueling sword event, with the ultimate victor being R. Mulford, with E. B. Myers the runner-up. In the opening round Myers defeated J. B. B. Parker, N. Truslow beat Dr. D. Cairns, Mulford beat C. Winne, C. A. Bill defeated F. J. Schwankoosky, F. J. Byrne beat L. Baird, and P. W. Allison won from C. Cathcart.

The second round winners were Myers over Cairns, Mulford over Bill, Allison over Byrne, while in the final round Mulford beat Myers and Allison, and Myers beat Allison for second.

The conditions of the wax bullet pistol shooting warranted the disqualification of those who missed, this date being the portion of Dr. Adams and F. J. Byrne, the first pair to contest in the opening round, A. Rieth and A. De La Poer, and John Allaire and Charles Tatham in the semi-final round. In the final Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, who will accompany the Olympic team as medical advisor, as well as a possible contestant in the foil fencing contests at Stockholm was the winner by his defeats of W. S. O'Conner and C. Winne.

In the preliminary round H. Hirsh beat F. W. Allison, John Allaire defeated Dr. J. E. Gignoux, Charles Tatham beat Samuel Shaw, R. Robbelein defeated C. A. Bill, Dr. Hammond beat W. S. O'Conner, Dr. D. Cairns beat Charles Bothner, and C. Winne defeated R. Mulford. Allaire, Tatham, Hammond, and Winne qualified in the semi-final, with Dr. Hammond the ultimate winner.

BUSY WEEK AT AERO SHOW.

Special Events Arranged by Committee—Army and Navy Day.

The second and final week of the Aero Show at the New Grand Central Palace begins to-day, and special events have been arranged by the Aero Club of America for each of the remaining days of the exhibition. The unexpected interest displayed in the show has necessitated the setting apart special days for the Diplomatic Corps, Army and Navy, city officials, and others. The first of these events will be to-day, which has been designated Army and Navy Day, when Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer, will represent the War Department at the show. The invitations include the officers of both branches of the service not only at Washington, but at all the army posts in the vicinity of New York. While a big delegation of naval officers are expected to be on hand with Admiral Osterhaus, commanding the Atlantic Squadron, and his staff. Officers of the New York National Guard and Naval Militia have also been invited.

Aviators and those interested in aeronautics have received special invitations for Tuesday, and nearly all the prominent aviators in the neighborhood of New York have promised to attend. Postmaster General Hitchcock has been invited to attend the show on Wednesday, Post Office Day. A delegation of the exhibitors and club members went to Washington yesterday to request the Postmaster General's attendance at the show. Members of Congress and others interested in aviation, together with the heads of the Post Office Department, will be included in the invitation.

PRIZE FOR ARMY AVIATORS.

Clarence H. Mackay Donates Trophy for Reconnaissance Test Competition.

Army aviators will have an opportunity to contest for a valuable trophy presented by Clarence H. Mackay, which is to be competed for annually under such rules as are drawn up by the Army Department of the United States Government and the Contest Committee of the Aero Club of America, the conditions of which have been submitted by the Army Department and accepted by the Aero Club, which, however, has made the suggestion that the average altitude of the tests for determining the winner of the reconnaissance competition be changed to 3,000 feet, with a minimum altitude of 2,000 feet.

Chief among the points of the submitted conditions are that the test be taken in September or October, 1912, in order to allow new detailed officers time to perfect themselves in flying, so as to be able to compete, and approximate date of test to be announced to all officers on aviation duty at least two weeks prior to test.

Each competitor to be given a written or printed order at least fifteen minutes before being required to take the air. This order to state: (a) in general terms, the character, size, and location of the moving body of troops; (b) direction that the competitor proceed via aeroplane to reconnoitre these troops and return to starting point without landing; (c) direction that troops be graphically located on map furnished each aviator with the order, by the judges, for this purpose; (d) upon return from reconnaissance that a written report covering time of location, direction of movement of troops at that time, composition of main body, rate of movement, &c., be submitted to judges.

Games of Harlem E. H. S. A. A.

The monthly handicap members' games of the Harlem Evening High School A. A. were held yesterday at Macomb's Dam Park, in which B. Baron and S. Thorner carried off the premier honors of the day, each scoring a total of eight points in the five events contested. Thorner took first place in the two-mile run, and second place in the mile walk, with Baron getting first and second honors in 150-yard dash and running broad jump, respectively.

SWIMMING.

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NEW CHAMPION IN FIRST BOUT HERE

Kilbane-Burns Bout at St. Nicholas A. C. Only Important Boxing Contest This Week.

One big bout which would stand out as a headliner in any week is the feature of the boxing programme arranged for the coming week by New York boxing promoters. With the exception of this bout the programme is far below the ordinary at local clubs. The larger clubs of the city are showing a tendency to let up in their battle for star cards, and three of the largest clubs—the Garden A. C., the Fairmont A. C., and the Madison A. C., have no important bouts scheduled.

The one important bout of the week is that between Johnny Kilbane, the new champion of the featherweight division, and Frankie Burns of Jersey City, which will be staged at the St. Nicholas A. C. to-morrow night. Ordinarily a bout between these boys would arouse considerable interest and there are unusual features surrounding this contest. It marks the first appearance in New York of a new champion of the prize ring, and he will oppose a New York favorite in the latter's début as a featherweight. Kilbane is generally conceded to be a wonder in both speed and cleverness if for no other reason than his decisive victory over Abe Attell, who is far from "all in" at his favorite weight.

Burns has always fought at the bantamweight figure until now, when increasing weight forces him out of the class. He has fought numerous battles in New York and his ability is well known. He once got a popular decision here over Champion Johnny Coulon and if he shows as much form as a featherweight as he did among the bantams he should give the new champion a strong battle. The weight agreed upon is 122 pounds at 7 o'clock to-morrow night and both boys are now near that figure. Kilbane has been training at Rye, and Burns has been working out at Rockaway.

The other bouts scheduled for the week will attract nothing but passing interest. The National Sporting Club has an ordinary middleweight card for its feature Thursday night. Billy Papke, who regained some lost favor here by his decisive work against Billy Lietch ten days ago, will get another chance to prove his right as a middleweight championship contender. His opponent will be Bill Hurley of Glens Falls, who decisely defeated Sailor Burke a few months ago after the sailor had defeated Papke.

The Long Acre A. C., which was forced out of its West Twenty-ninth Street clubhouse several weeks ago to allow for the demolition of the building, will reopen in new quarters to-night. The new home will be at the El Dorado Casino, Fifty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, and is much more commodious than the old club. Three ten-round bouts have been arranged for the opening card. They will bring together the Kohoma Kid vs. Banty Lewis, Joe Mandell vs. Kid Barnes, and Willie Chandler vs. Young Lustig. Two other bouts complete the bill.

Phil Cross, the east side welterweight, is scheduled for a busy time this week. He will start off to-night with a ten-round bout against Terry Brooks at the Fordon A. C., and on Wednesday night he will hook up with Willie Beecher for ten rounds at the New Star A. C., 107th Street and Lenox Avenue.

Jim Coffey and Soldier Delaney, local heavyweights, are carded for a bout at the Olympic A. C. to-night.

Two ten-round bouts will feature the card arranged for Wednesday night's show at the Royale A. C. of Brooklyn. The main event will bring together Young Ahearn of Brooklyn, and Soldier Bartfield, comparatively unknown in the boxing world. Young Brown of New York and Happy Hayes of Brooklyn will come together in the other bout over the long route.

The usual week-end stags will be put on at several New York and Brooklyn clubs Saturday night.

RAIN MARS BRUSHING.

Eleven Events Decided In the Speedway Weekly Contests.

Eleven events with well-balanced fields made up the programme yesterday for the second brushing of the Spring matinées on the Harlem Speedway, and the slight rainfall toward the end of the competition marred what was otherwise an interesting afternoon's sport. The events were witnessed by a large crowd, which remained on the drive until a heavy shower drove them to cover, when all but two events had been completed.

Two races were speed trials against time, in which both entries were successful in beating their allotted time, while the majority of the competitive contests were decided split heats and furnished plenty of interesting brushing. Four events were decided in straight heats, while five went into three heats before the winners were finally decided.

The fastest time recorded throughout the afternoon was credited to Joseph F. Gibbons's chestnut gelding Claro, in the Class AA pace, against the time of Class A pacing. In the latter event I. V. Hunt drove his brown mare Clover Patch under the wire in the initial heat in 1:07. Claro showed well up to form, and paced in 1:06¾ in his second attempt.

The newcomer Alice Victor, a bay trotting mare, which Ben Cohen purchased at the recent Old Glory sale, has shown itself to be able to run in the fastest company on the drive, and yesterday scored its first victory by taking the Class B trot, winning the second and third heats, after finishing third in the opening one.

Morris A. A. Begins Outdoor Season.

The Morris Athletic Association of the Bronx inaugurated their outdoor season yesterday with the first set of games at McComb's Dam Park. The programme consisted of seven events, and furnished some keen competition. The feature of the games was the showing in the various events of the scratch men. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by L. Cohan, (scratch;) B. Golding, (scratch,) second; L. Pitofsky, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

800-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by B. Golding, (5 yards;) S. Aggen, (scratch,) second; L. Cohan, (scratch,) third. Time—0:33 1-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by S. Aggen, (15 yards;) J. F. O'Connor, (scratch,) second; J. Taub, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:27.

Two-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by N. Berner, (scratch;) K. F. Hearns, (scratch,) second; A. L. Davis, (175 yards,) third. Time—16:05.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. F. O'Connor, (scratch;) G. Fitzgibbons, (75 yards,) second; J. Taub, (105 yards,) third. Time—10:48.

Putting Eight Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by G. Greenbaum, (8 feet,) distance 43 feet 8 inches; J. Kabat, (scratch,) distance 42 feet, 8 inches, second; B. Golding

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't & Tr. B. C. Franck, Sec'y. Address all communications THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn.....343 Fulton Street
Staten Island...8 Richmond Tce., St. George
Long Island City.....47 Vernon Avenue
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LONDON.....2 Pall Mall East, S. W.
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Subscription Rates—by Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	$0.17
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TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW, per Year, (to Canada $1.50)	1.00

To Foreign Addresses—Daily and Sunday, $1.85 per month; Daily, $1.85 per month.
To Canadian Addresses—Daily only, 50c. per month; Daily and Sunday, 90c. per month.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them in any part of the Country at the rate of 75c. per month. Daily Edition, 50c. per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers or directly to the Publication Office.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1912.

THE COMMERCE COURT.

The pending measure for the abolition of the Court of Commerce by cutting off the appropriation for its support supplies the reason why it ought to fail. All cases before the court after its abolition are referred back to the various circuits in which they arise. But this is the inconvenience amounting to injustice which the court was created to relieve. The existence of the court has substituted one jurisdiction for many and an expert tribunal for an inexpert, with the result that cases have been advanced by the substitution of months for years. Now it is provided that the process shall be reversed, that years shall be substituted for months in a class of cases where the public interest exceeds that of the litigants, and that diversity of decisions shall take the place of uniformity.

The real motive is the wish to put the President "in a hole" by abolishing the tribunal which he created, and which has given some decisions favorable to the railways. What the assailants of the court want is a tribunal which shall always decide against the railways. But to what purpose? Whether the decisions are favorable or unfavorable they must be reviewed by the Supreme Court and cannot stand unless the findings of the Court of Commerce truly are the law. The abolition of the court will not free the Inter-State Commerce Commission from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The route to the final court must lie either through appeals from the Circuits or through the Court of Commerce. What public interest requires the reactionary method of slow and conflicting procedure when the President's progressive policy has proved the merits of quick and uniform procedure?

The bad faith of the attack on the Court of Commerce is shown by the attempt to link its fate with the reputation of Judge ARCHBALD. He was a Circuit Judge before he was a member of the Court of Commerce, and he will be a Circuit Judge again if he shall be acquitted. If he shall be convicted, he will not be a Judge of either court. Whatever the facts, they apply to the Circuit Court equally or rather more than to the Court of Commerce. Nothing alleged applies specifically to the Judge's acts as a member of the Court of Commerce, and the mere dates in the case show that the charges have no connection with the Court of Commerce's decisions. To abolish the court by a rider to an appropriation bill is a confession that the abolition could not succeed on its merits. It can be effected only by tying it with another measure which it is thought the President would be reluctant to veto. A challenge like that ought to be accepted and the responsibility left with those who create the conditions.

LOOKING AFTER THE PARKS.

The committee appointed by Mayor GAYNOR to serve in an advisory capacity in park management has taken up its labor in serious spirit, and thus far its proceedings have been encouraging to all who have been led to fear that our parks were in danger of misuse and decay through the influence of unscrupulous politicians and the schemes of sentimentalists and various reformers with impracticable ideas. The committee is obviously alive alike to the many dangers that threaten the parks and to the growth of public opinion favoring their protection against ruthless invasion and the plans of short-sighted people who would convert landscape gardens into playgrounds and transform pleasure grounds designed for the delectation of all into conveniences for only a few.

The Spring rains have been exceedingly beneficial to all our parks. They have even developed patches of green in Morningside, which has been so sadly neglected of late. From Central Park, thus far, all would-be invaders have been repulsed, except that bureau of the United States Government represented here by Weather Forecaster SCARR, that has taken possession of some part of the old Arsenal, (which should have been demolished long ago,) and now proposes the erection of a meteorological observatory (at no cost to the bureau for land) on the site of the Belvedere in the Ramble. The Mayor's committee will do well to keep its eyes open to this project. The United States Government is rich enough to buy any land it needs for any purpose, and there is no park land for sale in this city.

For the rest, the committee has been making an intelligent investigation into the whole scheme of park management. It favors, we understand, the appointment of more park keepers, and believes that the authority of these men would be better respected if they were put in uniform. A competent head gardener for all the parks of Manhattan and the Bronx would be a useful official. The committee's judgment is that the Superintendent and Landscape Architect have plenty of work to do. The people, we fancy, may rely on this committee to oppose radical changes of design in any of the parks, and to use its influence to secure needed improvements.

MORE FALSE ECONOMY.

The amendments made in the Legislative and Executive bill in the House of Representatives, if accepted by the Senate, will save the expenditure of about $70,000 yearly. It is more generous to attribute the cutting off of all appropriations for the maintenance of the Bureau of Trade Relations, the Counselor of the State Department, the Director of the Consular Service, and various other bureaus, which have been in existence since 1909, and have been of great value, to the spirit of false economy which has prevailed among the Democratic majority than to a desire to coerce the Senate into the passage of other destructive legislation on which some members of the House majority have set their hearts. False economy it certainly is, and we trust that the Senate will restore the appropriations without any compromise.

The saving effected by the changes would be trivial. The loss to the State Department and to the country, if they are accepted, will be enormous. The term "dollar diplomacy" is popularly used in a derogatory sense, but the large benefits to the trade of the country secured by the branches of the State Department thus endangered are freely recognized by men of all parties, and this sort of penny legislation is pretty poor politics.

COUNT APPONYI'S REVIEW.

Count ALBERT APPONYI, the Hungarian statesman and publicist, supplied to THE SUNDAY TIMES a review of the situation in Europe. It is valuable chiefly for the way in which it reveals the general uncertainty that prevails on the other side of the ocean. The Count is as unable to read clearly the signs of peace or war or to define the vague but serious problems that engage the attention of the Chancelleries as are more remote students of international affairs. He candidly confesses that it is a matter of temperament whether one takes an optimistic or a pessimistic view of the immediate future. War has been imminent and did not come. Shall we infer that it will come soon or that it will continue to be averted? Either view is consistent with the facts so far as they are known. Either may be overthrown by facts which it is not possible to forecast.

The two questions with which Count APPONYI deals most in detail are the actual Italian-Turkish war and the condition of sentiment in Germany and in England which brought war so perilously near last Summer. The danger in the case of Italy and Turkey is the pressure that Italy feels to do something that will restore the prestige lost by her costly and so far futile operations in Tripolitana. If she undertakes to deal a serious blow to Turkey in Europe she may open up the whole tangled situation in the Near East and bring on a general conflict. But that is such an appalling danger that the Powers may be relied on to prevent it at almost any cost. This seems a case where the very magnitude of the peril tends for peace.

As to the situation of Germany and Great Britain, it is not unreasonable to take a like view. The risks of an actual conflict between these two great and highly developed nations would be so stupendous, and the injury done, whichever was victor, would be so great and lasting that the two Governments are virtually pledged to ward off the disaster. There are signs that they are straining every resource to do so. We cannot quite accept the striking statement of Count APPONYI as to the feeling of the two peoples: "England seems to resent Germany's "growth into a world power, and Ger-"many resents that resentment." So far as England is concerned there is a deeper feeling than this. Whether we regard it as well-founded or not there is no question as to its sincerity. Statesmen of every party in England are absolutely agreed that the very existence of the Island Empire depends on its command of the seas that bring to its ports the food of its people. So long as this conviction prevails there is not the slightest doubt that the British nation will increase its naval strength in the ratio that the strength of any navy that may be hostile is increased. If the process is to be stopped it must be either by the cessation of growth in other navies or by some assurance that they will not be hostile. It is toward the latter end that the policy of enlightened statesmanship must be, and is now being, directed.

The visit to Berlin of Viscount HALDANE last Winter was much ridiculed in a portion of the press of Germany, but it had its effect. It is now followed by a change in the Embassy of Germany at the Court of St. James's. Count MARSCHALL VON BIEBERSTEIN, a trained and gifted diplomatist, replaces an estimable but somewhat narrow bureaucrat, and the press is allowed to say that the purpose of the change is to secure a better understanding between the two Governments. These are signs, not that all danger is vanishing, but that the leaders of both countries see what the danger is and appear to be co-operating to shun it.

POINT JUDITH.

Secretary FRANK S. GARDNER of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation has addressed a letter to Senator SMITH, pointing out the dangers which constantly threaten life off Point Judith, and referring to the report made by President TAFT, while Secretary of War, upon means of safety yet to be provided. Motor lifeboats should be stationed in Point Judith Harbor. A landing place is needed in the shelter of the breakwater on the easterly shore. The shoals in the harbor have not been removed, and the breakwater is not properly lighted. The facts are before Congress. Let us see whether that body will act before some dreadful calamity furnishes, too late, the spur for action.

THE STAMP OF THE CHAMPERS.

Posterity, with its tendency to view the antique humorously, will be indebted to the American political campaign of 1912 for the invention of "Champers." This is a new political word, manufactured after the manner favored by Latin Americans. The adherents of PORFIRIO DIAZ in Mexico are Porfiristas, the followers of VASQUEZ GOMEZ Vasquistas. In this Republic Champers are the political followers of the Hon. CHAMP CLARK, the most entertaining, take him by and large, of all candidates for the Presidency now in sight. Champers—a well-sounding word, a well-made word, seeming to signify much. The generous Webster's Unabridged defines the verb to champ as signifying gnashing, chewing noisily, but also trampling under foot. Philologists of the future, in the manner of the scientific, who always overlook the obvious, will have disputes about this word. They will doubtless assume it to be of French derivation and confuse it with campers. But the Champers are not camping; they are on the march. They are enlivening things. We already owed to them the imperishable "houn' dog," and now we gratefully accept their official name as a valuable contribution to the current political gayety.

We note with regret that the use of a make-believe postage stamp of the Champers, bearing the counterfeit presentment of their hero, has been prohibited by the Postmaster General because of the striking resemblance of the portrait to that of Gen. WASHINGTON, who, though he was a slow and noiseless masticator, was enough of a leader in his way to get his picture printed on real postage stamps. The incident is somewhat discouraging, but when they recover from their chagrin the Champers may find ways to turn it to account.

DELIBERATE JUSTICE.

What might have been the outcome of the case of the miscreant BRANDT had the judiciary been under that "direct control" by the people which at present is so strongly urged by the "Progressives"?

The memory of the public is short, and one set of facts is easily crowded out of mind by another. But the recent unanimous action of the second highest tribunal of the State, taken with deliberation after thorough argument and careful study, must suggest, if only by contrast, the temper of a large part of the community for a long period of heated and ignorant passion. During that time the judgment of a court was sought in practically but one phase of the case, and the judgment rendered amid general public excitement has just been pronounced signally erroneous. We have no wish to question the entire good faith of the Judge thus overruled, but it is plain, as a matter of cold fact, that his course did not promote the ends of justice, and it is known, as a matter of recent history, that, however innocently, it did promote the popular agitation of mind which tended strongly to defeat the ends of justice. It is proper and, indeed, it is imperative to ask what would be the probable effect upon the welfare of society were it made easy for a momentary majority of the people, by the recall of Judges and the revision of decisions, to influence the conduct of the courts.

It must be remembered that for the most part the feeling of the public, instilled and stimulated largely by cunning and wicked demagogues, and finally aroused to something like blind fury, was essentially a generous feeling, which would have been justified had the facts been as those who shared the feeling were misled to believe they were. Thousands of well-meaning men were convinced that a poor youth had, by a conspiracy in the interest of a rich man, been sent to prison for a very long term for a crime he did not commit. Had the case really been this, no outburst of indignation would have been excessive. In truth, the case was wholly different. A young man of vilely perverted moral nature, after sentence for a confessed crime of heinous nature, involving assault with a murderous weapon upon his employer, had invented—or had had invented for him—in order to secure his release, a monstrous slander, which, to his victim, was more cruel than murder. This slander was industriously spread and, despite its inherent incredibility and its disproval by the facts duly ascertained and clearly presented, gained, by incessant repetition, a strong hold on many minds. Its appeal to class prejudice reinforced it, and that appeal was made with ingenuity and with audacity. It still has its effect, which, probably, will never be wholly dissipated.

Under our present judicial system—which we are called upon by the Progressives to upset—the attempt to secure legal effect for the wild error of popular passion has, so far, been defeated. After the criminal had been brought from prison and released on bail, to become for the moment the hero of popular sympathy and interest, the case, thanks to the firmness and good sense of Gov. DIX, took its orderly course to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, composed of eight members, chosen for their learning, experience, and judicial attitude. It was duly and exhaustively argued. It was examined closely and impartially. It was weighed with the proper deliberation and consideration of the provisions of law and precedent. And the Justices hearing the case unanimously decided that the Judge below had erred, that the prisoner's claim presented no ground for his release, and that he must be returned to serve out a sentence in which there was no flaw. In other words, an appeal was taken from a popular judgment, based on a mistaken notion of the facts, amid a storm of passion cunningly aroused and guided, to a court of law and justice. The law is enforced; justice is done. The supreme value of an independent, impartial, and fearless judiciary is, for the millionth time, established. Is there an honest man, with sense enough to see plain facts as they are, who does not perceive in this chapter of current history a crushing condemnation of the notion that the courts should be brought more directly under popular control? Undoubtedly our courts, like all human institutions, have their defects and their faults. The people also have means for the correction of these, and have often used these means. But, since the process is deliberate and gives time and opportunity for the use of reason, the result has been a steady advance in the administration of justice. Is it worth while to change it for a process as perilous as it is rash and hasty, by which the worst injustice—as this case shows—might easily be done, and when done be, in all its wretched consequences, irreparable?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Christian Science Illustrated.

Dr. HENRY DWIGHT CHAPIN, in a letter to The New York Medical Record, says that the confession of faith in Christian Science appended by LAWRENCE BEESLEY to a long article on the Titanic disaster printed in THE TIMES strikingly illustrated a very notable peculiarity common to the followers of Mrs. EDDY—"the indifference to suffering and dan-"ger to others that frequently accompa-"nies the much-vaunted quietude of "mind and lack of apprehension that are "cultivated by this sect."

Those who read Mr. BEESLEY'S article will remember that he told how, after hearing of the accident, he calmed himself by a few minutes of reading—from "Science and Health," presumably. Having thereby attained realization that he had a "claim" to safety, he went on deck and stood there quietly until he was able to get a place in a boat and thus escape from the sinking ship. Mr. BEESLEY evidently had no thought that this conduct would excite criticism, and as little that his experience did not vindicate the wonderful merits of Christian Science. Dr. CHAPIN takes the unexpected view. He says that while Mr. BEESLEY was thus "demonstrating" what Christian Science could do for himself, other men, who had not been pacified by Mrs. EDDY'S soothing preachments, were working hard to get women into lifeboats and to keep order; then they went down with the ship, deliberately choosing death for themselves in order that others might live.

"Many physicians," adds Dr. CHAPIN, "have noted that this quietude of mind "in the presence of great calamity is "really a sort of callousness to suffering "that this belief often begets. The peace "that paralyzes efforts for others in des-"perate need is not a thing of which to "boast. Here lies the great danger to "the world of this cult."

In logic and consistency there is, indeed, no reason why a Christian Scientist should exert himself to help other people out of troubles that, in his opinion, to disappear need only to be treated as non-existent. He does so—why shouldn't they? Granting the Eddyite premises, the question is unanswerable except as he answers it, by coldly ignoring all human responsibilities.

It Shouldn't be a Hard Test.

We could, probably imagine, if we tried real hard, compliments that we would value more highly and advertise more widely than those coming from a Mormon Elder or Apostle or Missionary, or whatever may be the official title of Mr. BEN E. RICH, whose letter in praise of THE TIMES and TIMES methods of news gathering we printed Saturday. However, Mr. RICH'S letter was a very good one, showing, as it did, that intelligence and shrewdness in the affairs of this world which characterize so many of the Mormons and enabled them to build up a materially prosperous little empire in a part of the country that to everybody else had seemed to be a hopelessly sterile desert.

What moved Mr. RICH to write to us was the fact that, instead of accepting and printing the charge that RICHESON, the brutal and cowardly assassin of AVIS LINNELL, is and long has been, a Mormon passing himself off as a Baptist, we investigated the matter and dismissed it with a few lines of denial. "I suppose," wrote Mr. RICH, "there is no "more severe test put to editors than "that of what to do with a story when "part of the facts make a big sensation "and all of the facts make no story at "all."

If we wanted to use harsh language, to the grieving of some of our neighbors—those [illegible] the [illegible]—on [illegible]

Confesses and Defends.

That a good many men make wills imposing upon their wives, in case of widowhood, a heavy money loss if they marry again, is a fact that everybody knows, and the law—our suffragist friends might say the man-made law—lets them do it without reproof. How often the men who make such wills tell their wives what they have done, or what the wives say when told, we do not pretend to know. The chances are, however, that such disclosures are few, and the usual result must be a certain coolness and more or less resentment on the wife's part.

Certainly the makers of wills containing this provision do not often take the general public into their confidence. Indeed, we never knew one to do it until G. C. AGNEW, a Brooklyn man, sent us for publication a letter in which he both admitted and defended his own following of this curious custom. Why, he asked, should his money pay rent and buy neckties for another man? Echo, responsive and docile nymph that she is, answers, "Why?" but even she, being feminine, probably edges the inquiry with ice. Had she a voice of her own she might hint that the jealous power of proprietorship should not be extended from beyond the grave.

Presumably Echo won't give us any information on this interesting subject, but we do wish that Mrs. AGNEW would write us a letter about it.

Unpleasant Facts Emphasized.

Whatever fears or suspicions anybody may have had as to the thoroughness with which the English authorities would investigate the Titanic disaster—and the English papers have warranted both—all must have disappeared from the mind as the examination of witnesses before Lord MERSEY has progressed. There is an evident determination to get the facts, and all the facts, and less consideration for "feelings" is shown in London than was manifested in Washington.

Senator SMITH passed rather lightly over the assertions, several times repeated, that passengers in the boats persuaded the sailors in them not to attempt the rescue of people drowning in the icy water. No such delicacy has been exhibited on the other side, and the result is that several rather eminent persons will have to explain the inexplicable—always a tiresome task.

Of course it wasn't very safe for the boats to go back, but—well, those who prevented the rescues cannot now feel quite happy or very proud of their caution.

INCIDENT OF THE PARADE.

Militant "Anti" Tore Daisy Emblem from Man Marcher's Lapel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the proverbially militant suffragettes have contented themselves with parading and speechmaking, a representative of the gentler kind, a matronly looking lady of nearly 50, with streaks of gray on her noble forehead, became so aroused and indignant that to appease her refined, motherly instinct she stepped out of her place in the line of watchers and flung herself furiously on one of the unsuspecting man marchers, and tore the emblematic daisy from his offending coat lapel, throwing it on the street and stamping on it with her traditionally gentle foot to the astonishment and momentary bewilderment of the "offender" and his side partners in the parade.

It is time that the "militant" suffragettes awake and learn something of militarism from the unmilitant, patient, dovelike, peaceful "anti." I didn't get this story from a spectator, nor is it vouched for by the "heroine," but I am the victim. HAROLD DEBREST.
New York, May 8, 1912.

THE MEN ARE AFRAID

And Women Have Battled to Freedom Against Masculine Fear.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The men fear the enfranchisement of woman. They are afraid to give her full freedom. If not, why are they so opposed? Why are they so reluctant to admit that a woman is capable of thinking and thinking logically if she were taught?

Do the majority of men who vote possess so much brain? Are they so logical? Do they carefully consider what is best for their country, State, city? Do they even know for whom or for what they are voting? And how much time do they take from their business to devote to politics?

Is a woman what she has made herself, or what a man has made her?

If a woman had been content to remain in the place which man so chivalrously gave her she would still be a nonentity, as charming and as attractive as she could be, her only object and aim in life to attract and please the male. And it is still the place man would give to woman. All she has gained, every advance she has made, woman has fought and fought hard to get. A. B.
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 6, 1912.

The Millions of Plodding Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If, as you say, "the measure of toil the upkeep of the home demands of the man deprives him of all the freedom he instinctively desires and ages him prematurely," what compensation has he of comfort and satisfaction in that home due to his partner, and what of her deprivation of the pleasures and privileges of life outside the home, which she must feel as keenly as he does? These "millions of plodding men" will still find their haven of rest and affection in the home when their wives can vote. It is not the man alone that ages prematurely, but the housewife, too.
New York, May 8, 1912. Mrs. FORD.

Dangerous Motor Trucks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One great menace of our crowded city and one which is ever growing greater, is the very large motor truck. It is an impossibility to notify the driver of one of these vehicles, when one wishes to pass him. The noise made by the large wheels drowns all sounds of warning and the size of the truck hides the driver completely from view, so that the hand will not serve as a signal either. There are usually two men on the driver's seat. Why not have one stationed behind to signal to the driver? MRS. R. S. ADLER.
New York, May 10, 1912.

Lacked Fire Escapes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the fire in the Builders' Exchange Building, on Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, it was noticed that on this twelve-story building there was not a single fire escape. This indicates lack of inspection. Had the fire occurred in the day time there would probably have been a panic among the occupants and perhaps it would have resulted in a loss of life. FOREWARNED.
Newark, N. J., May 10, 1912.

MEXICAN TRAVEL SAFE.

Prof. Boas Testifies to Desire for Peace in Southern Republic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My duties as Director of the International School of American Archaeology and Ethnology have led me during the past eight months through a large part of the Mexican Republic, over railroads and mountain trails, and have brought me into contact with many people, high and low. Against the alarmist reports regarding conditions in our neighboring republic I beg leave to state briefly my own observations. Traveling as an American, I met everywhere courtesy and kindness, and when passing through the regions which the newspapers of Mexico City described as in full revolution, I traveled from place to place, accompanied by only one Indian, without disturbance, often without as much as hearing about the alleged uprisings. The same observations were made by the American fellows of the school, one of whom was in the disturbed part of the State of Zacatecas until a few weeks ago, without hearing more than rumors of the revolution. Other travelers who traversed the country on similar missions confirm my observations, and I feel safe in saying that any foreigner may travel without fear or hesitation in any part of the Mexican Republic except in the disturbed parts of the northwest, and in the State of Morelos and the adjoining parts of Puebla and Guerrero, where the flames of Zapatism are burning to-day here, to-morrow there.

Much of the revolution may safely be compared to the degree of insecurity that often exists in the suburbs of our large cities, or in the mountain districts of Kentucky, where the passions of the people are badly controlled; only we do not say when there is a pitched battle between a Sheriff's posse and robbers that the latter have risen in arms and do not recognize the Government.

There is no doubt that all through Mexico public security is much less than what it used to be, and that robbers are perpetrating acts of atrocious violence, such as occur among our lynching parties. In many cases the causes of these acts are also similar to those of lynchings, for the perpetrators believe themselves the executors of popular justice.

The experience of the individual traveler, such as my own and that of the fellows of the school, may seem in strong contrast to the alarming reports made by business men, and still the difference is easily understood. Among the perhaps seventy-five Americans who have lost their lives in Mexico since the beginning of the Madero revolution, many belong to that class against which the revolution incited the common people, and who are represented as its arch enemies. They suffered not as Americans, but as representatives of the class which—rightly or wrongly—is held by the people to be responsible for its poverty and sufferings, and which is believed to prevent all betterment of conditions. For this reason the Spanish land owners of Morelos, the American ranchers, and the Mexican and foreign hacendados are equally hated. This social problem which is the mainspring of the revolution in Morelos, and the most difficult one in the inner politics of Mexico, requires solution and stands in the front of public interest among the Mexicans who take part in the political life of the country.

The temper of the Mexican people, since the beginning of the Madero revolution, has undergone a complete change. There is a deep yearning for peace, not only expressed in the press of the capital, but throughout the land. The one remark that is constantly heard in the huts of the poor and in the houses of the well-to-do is: "If the unruly spirits would only leave us alone. We want peace!"
FRANZ BOAS.
Columbia University, New York, May 8, 1912.

THE DES MOINES ELECTION

Turned Down Three Original Councilmen, but Not Commission Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under date of April 7 you published a special from our city with the headlines "Des Moines Wearies of Des Moines Plan." Your correspondent in no wise voices the general opinion of our people. The voters refused to grant a third term to three men who composed our original Des Moines Plan Council.

Mr. Roe, a successful candidate for re-election, did not solicit votes on the idea that Des Moines would be benefited by a liberal policy. As a matter of fact, in his public talks he constantly claimed that he had done more to hold down the liberal element than the predecessor.

The general opinion of business people is that we now have the very best council that we have been able to elect. Des Moines under the new administration will be even less a liberal city than ever before.

Fred T. Van Liew, who received the highest vote—in fact he received more than 50 per cent. of all votes cast—is in charge of the Police Department. He selected as his Chief of Police J. W. Jenny, a man who had never been in politics and who was not a candidate for the office, and was thoroughly surprised when the position was offered to him.

Mr. Jenny has long been a charitable worker. His leaning, if anything, is toward the church element rather than toward the liberal element, and his appointment can give no satisfaction to the liberal element such as exists to a more or less extent in every city.

RALPH P. BOLTON.
Director the Greater Des Moines Committee.
Des Moines, April 17, 1912.

MULLET POST OFFICE BILL.

Need to Restore City Hall Park Felt In Connecticut.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your brief and effective editorial article of May 7 on the subject of the New York General Post Office and the City Hall Park has stirred some of us in Connecticut to attach the clipping from your paper to a memorandum heartily indorsing its sentiments, and asking the support of our Representatives and Senators in Congress for any reasonable measure that will result in the restoration to the City Hall Park of the land now occupied by the New York General Post Office. We have sent duplicates of this memorandum and of the clipping, with a number of signatures, to each of the Congressmen and Senators from Connecticut.

Possibly it might be helpful if you would suggest that others in this and other States help New York in a similar way.
HENRY J. WARREN.
Stamford, Conn., May 8, 1912.

"Policewomen."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot believe that any considerable number of the advocates of woman suffrage in this city would seriously consider the proposal—made by some ardent but misguided ladies—to organize a body of "policewomen" for the protection of the next suffrage parade. Very likely the protection provided by the Police Department on May 4 was insufficient, but better service is promised in the future, and will probably be given. No great effort to improve it will be made if the suffragists relieve the Police Commissioner of any part of his responsibility by trying to provide their own protection.

The spectacle of this army of Amazons would introduce an element of absurdity, would arouse ridicule and derision, and very possibly be itself the cause of disorder. Even if the serious and sensible woman who compose the bulk of the Woman Suffrage Party were willing to countenance so unwise a measure—which I do not for a moment believe—it is extremely doubtful if the authorities would do so.

Morally and mentally woman may successfully compete with man. Physically she is his inferior. This is in no way discreditable; it is not even disadvantageous—quite the contrary. It is a truism that woman's best protection is man's chivalry. Witness the splendid exhibition of heroism presented by the men on the Titanic. Every gentleman in this city—whether he be in favor of woman suffrage or not, and whether he be millionaire or day laborer—wished the woman in the suffrage parade to be treated only with courtesy and consideration, and had through contempt and disgust for the leaders and blackguards who appeared [illegible] them.
PARKER MANN.

TO TAKE TESTIMONY IN SUGAR TRUST SUIT

Referee Will Begin To-morrow to Hear Evidence of a Conspiracy to Form Monopoly.

PROSECUTION HAS 60 DAYS

Defendants Contend That the American Sugar Refining Co. Controls Only 40 Per Cent. of the Output.

Wilson B. Brice of 100 Broadway, the referee appointed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, will begin to-morrow to take testimony in the suit in equity brought by the Government for the dissolution of the so-called Sugar Trust as a conspiracy to restrain foreign commerce and inter-State trade in defiance of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. District Attorney Wise and Assistant District Attorney Knapp will represent the Government and will have sixty days to develop their case.

They will ask the court to find that the defendants have been engaged in a conspiracy to monopolize trade and commerce in raw sugar, sugar beets, refined sugar, molasses, sirups and other products of raw sugar and sugar beets. Moreover, they will try to prove that the American Sugar Refining Company, the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey and the Western Sugar Refining Company are, each of them, a trust in themselves and have endeavored to monopolize trade and commerce.

These three corporations, it will be contended, have conspired together against the law to form a monopoly in sugar and its products, and consequently the court will be asked to rule that the shares of the defendant corporations which have been acquired by any other defendant corporation were acquired and are now held unlawfully. Moreover, the Government will try to show that the late H. O. Havemeyer was acting illegally in getting possession of certain shares of the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey, the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, the Great Western Sugar Company and the Continental Sugar Company, and that consequently his executors and trustees should be enjoined from using these shares so as to promote a monopoly.

In answer to the indictment, a number of the defendants filed last February an answer in which it is absolutely denied that the American Sugar Refining Company is now a monopoly, inasmuch as it does not refine more than 40 per cent. of the sugar manufactured in the United States. Since it was formed in 1891, it is declared, a number of large independent refineries have been started, which do not less than 45 per cent. of all the manufacturing in the country. In addition, a number of independent beet sugar factories have been set up, whose output is equal to at least 14 per cent. of the sugar manufactured in the country.

Then the defendants entered on an explanation of the reason for the formation of the Sugar Refineries Company, the predecessor of the American Sugar Refining Company. It is alleged that before August, 1887, the sugar refining business was in the hands of a large number of small concerns. There were too many of them and a large proportion were badly equipped and placed. Consequently, there was much uncertainty in the trade, competition was of the cut-throat variety, and there were many failures and much unemployment among the employes.

By combining a number of the small plants, the defense will endeavor to show it was possible to shut down some of the smaller and more poorly equipped plants and keep the larger and better ones in full work the whole year round. An example of this was given in the combination of the Havemeyer Sugar Refining Company's Jersey City plant with that of the Matthiessen & Wiechers Sugar Refining Company. They lay side by side, but the Havemeyer plant had in 1887 an old-fashioned plant and it was not worth while to install modern machinery because of the scanty access it had to the waterfront. By combining the two plants, however, a modern refinery could be developed with the best equipment and plenty of facilities for the bringing in of the raw sugar and the taking away of the finished product.

The defendants also declare that their comprehension of the beet sugar trade has been for the benefit of the public. They state that they have organized the trade on a paying basis, given the growers the benefit of their experience and expert advice, improved the character of the beets and extended their cultivation in places suited for them. As for the customs frauds, which received so much notoriety, it is contended that these were the acts of subordinate officials who desired to improve the showing of a single refinery, the returns from which were less satisfactory than those from any other plant. Moreover, they point out that as the total amount of duty paid by the American Sugar Refining Company up to that time was $334,000,000, the extent of the alleged frauds was less than two-thirds of 1 per cent. of that sum.

Finally, the defendants take up the famous Knight case. They point out that the American Sugar Refining Company, the Franklin Sugar Refining Company, the Spreckels Sugar Refining Company, and the E. C. Knight Sugar Refining Company, in all of which the American was then and is now in control, were defendants in that action, and that the cause of action was the same as that of the present case. As the Supreme Court decided in the Knight case for the defendants, the American was justified in continuing to get control of other companies, and it was on the strength of that decision that the American had spent large sums in improving, rebuilding, and enlarging the refineries of companies whose stock it had purchased.

Consequently, it contends, the Knight decision should be an estoppal to the Government in the present suit, as a successful prosecution of it by the Government would result in ruinous and irreparable loss to the American Sugar Refining Company and its stockholders.

Picture of an ex-President.

[From a speech of the Hon. Martin W. Littleton, Oct. 24, 1910.]

"The vast region of Mr. Roosevelt's political economy he has peopled with a law-made race of men and women who grope their way about in the very fog of diffuse and unrelated power. In the wide range of his active mind he has never encountered a structure of authority which he would not change; a form of government which he would not alter; a society which he would not transform. In the long reach of his ample and enriched years he has never met with a philosopher whom he would not advise; a teacher whom he would not instruct; a soldier whom he would not command; a King whose sceptre he would not wield; a book which he would not rewrite; a religion which he would not reorganize; a civilization which he would not reconstruct.

"In government bound by no law; in life bound by no policy; in intercourse bound by no attachment; in debate bound by no record; in society bound by no conventions; in conduct bound by no tradition; in attack bound by no strategy; in retreat bound by no order; in ambition bound by no limit, he towers to-day the embodiment of conscious and unconstrained power. He is the final, conclusive, and dogmatic answer to the riddles of the universe."

MY WATERLOO.

I can think in French or German,
Sing a song or preach a sermon;
I can pound a grand piano like a wizard;
I can dance the turkey trot;
I'm a rider and a shot;
I know poker, bridge, and golf from A to Izzard.

All the queer and occult isms
Are as plain as prunes and prisms,
I can read inscriptions on old Grecian urns;
I could build a Tower of Babel,
Make out any road's time table,
And discourse at ease on Shelley, Keats, and Burns.

I can hook up wifie's dresses,
I can cook delicious messes,
I can trace the social scheme from Adam' fall—
But, alas! I grope in vain
When I'm called on to explain
Init-ia-tive, referendum, and recall.

GARRETT EVERETT.

STRANGER VANISHES WITH AN IMMIGRANT

Boy from Germny Follows a Battery "Porter" and Cannot Be Found.

$200 REWARD IS OFFERED

Half for Boy and Half for Kidnapper —Lad's Brother Failed to Meet Him and Is Missing.

A reward of $100 has been offered by Herbert T. Beatey of 150 West 105th Street and several of his friends for the finding of sixteen-year-old Henry Hansen, an immigrant, who arrived at the Battery last Wednesday afternoon, and who has not been seen since. An additional $100 is offered by Mr. Beatey for the apprehension of a man who is believed to have waylaid the young immigrant.

Young Hansen arrived in Hoboken on the President Grant last Tuesday night. He came from the Island of Fohr, Prussia, where he had been living with his aunt, Mrs. Maria Roden. He was accompanied by Christian Paulsen, 19 years old, also from Fohr, and a life-long friend of Hansen. Paulsen had been in this country before and had been intrusted with the care of Hansen, having promised Mrs. Roden that he would see that he was delivered into the hands of his two brothers, William Hansen, who is a bartender in the Lion Palace, Broadway and 110th Street, and George Hansen, a clerk in Vagt's candy store at 2,671 Broadway.

The aunt in Fohr had written many letters to William Hansen, the elder of the brothers in New York, telling of his young brother's expected arrival, but to make sure that there would be no delay, Paulsen, when the ship docked at Hoboken, addressed a telegram to William Hansen, asking him to meet his younger brother at Ellis Island the following day.

This telegram was deliverded at the Lion Palace, it appears, but William Hansen was not there to claim it. The café proprietors understood that their employe had gone to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from rheumatism, and a man was sent to Bellevue to deliver the telegram. There it was learned, however, that no one by the name of Hansen had ever applied at the hospital.

In the meantime, on Wednesday, the steerage passengers, among whom were Henry Hansen and Paulsen, were taken to Ellis Island. Paulsen, who could speak English, had no trouble whatever. His friend Hansen, who could speak only German, was delayed only fifteen minutes. There was no one at the port to meet him, but he showed $30 and said that he had two brothers in New York, and the immigration authorities passed him through the lines, his friend having waited for him.

It was about 4 o'clock when the two arrived at the Battery. There was a scramble of porters, and one man, who, according to Paulsen, was about 30 years old, was well dressed, and wore a black cap, approached the boys and addressed them in German. Paulsen did the talking and contracted with the man to be taken to the elevated station. The man took Paulsen's baggage, and Hansen, who carried a large yellow valise, trailed on behind.

"You stay here at the foot of the elevated until 6 o'clock," Paulsen says the strange man told Hansen in German. "If your brother missed you at Ellis Island, he will have to come back this way, and he can't miss you. If he doesn't come, I'll take you to him."

His Companion Leaves Him.

Then the strange man accompanied Paulsen to the elevated platform, and there Paulsen gave him 50 cents, saying it was to suffice for the care of both. Paulsen, who was on his way to the house of Peter Matthiessen, 274 West 140th Street, who is a brother of a woman who had befriended Paulsen in Fohr, saw the man descend the elevated steps, and he felt confident that his friend would be taken care of. That was the last he saw of either the man or Hansen.

When he introduced himself to Mr. Matthiessen and told him of leaving his chum at the foot of the elevated station at the Battery, Mr. Matthiessen at once grew suspicious. Accompanied by Paulsen, he went immediaely to the elevated station at which Hansen had been last seen. They arrived there at 5:45, fifteen minutes before the time set by the porter for Hansen to wait for his brother. They did not find Hansen, and none of the newsboys and peddlers in the neighborhood had seen any one bearing the lad's description.

A search through the various charitable institutions along the water front and in the neighborhood, including the Lutheran, Scandinavian, ad Swedish homes for immigrants, was vain. The porters, too, had long since scattered, and Mr. Matthiessen and his ward returned home.

On Thursday Mr. Beatey dropped into the candy store on Broadway where George Hansen is employed. He heard George tell his employer, Mr. Vagt, that he had lost his brother. Mr. Beatey became interested immediately, and as a result of an investigation sought out Mr. Matthiessen, and these two men since that time, have been searching everywhere in the city for Harry Hansen. A general alarm has been sent out from Police Headquarters.

"I feel sure that the boy was drugged and robbed and probably shanghaied," said Mr. Beatey last night. "The immigration officials ought never to have turned such a boy loose in Manhattan when they knew that the brother whom he had expected to meet him had failed him."

Christian Paulsen said that young Hansen came to America with the consent of his aunt, and that part of the money for his trip had been provided by his father.

"I saw Henry's aunt before we sailed. We do not live in the same town, but I have known Henry for many years. It was arranged that we should sail together. I am the second cook in the Keeley Institution at Dwight, Ill., and I am on my way back there. Henry was to stay here in New York, and his two brothers were to find employment for him.

"On the way over Henry often showed me a slip of paper on which was written the name and address of his brother William. That, I know, is the only address he had. That is the one I used in sending the telegram from Hoboken. Henry did not have his other brother, George's, address. You see, all the correspondence was done through his brother William, who has been in this country for six years. George has been here only two years.

"The man who met us at the Battery said that he would take the boy to the Lion Palace. I remember that the man was in a hurry and that he said he wanted to get back to the boat and meet more immigrants. Henry was scared when I left him, but he told me to go on and not bother about him. He is not a strong boy."

Brother Doesn't Seem Worried.

"What I can't understand," added Mr. Matthiessen, "is that the boy's brother, George Hansen, whom I have now seen half a dozen times, has never appeared the least excited or worried over the disappearance of his brother."

When a reporter for THE TIMES went to see George Hansen he noticed that the youth, who is about 18 years old, appeared to know very little about either of his brothers. He said that he believed his brother William was somewhere in Brooklyn, but he had not the slightest idea where. When asked whether he believed that William had learned of his younger brother's expected arrival he said that he did not even know that. He said that he himself had received no letters from his aunt in Fohr, nor from his father, who was formerly chief of police of a province in China, and who is now said to be in London.

Mr. Matthiessen said last night that George had called at his house two days before the arrival of the President Grant. He told Mr. Matthiessen at that time that he had learned Mr. Matthiessen's name through letters sent to his brother and this led him to believe that George Hansen knows where his brother William is, but does not care to reveal his address.

The search thus involves a search for William Hansen, who should be able to clear up part of the mystery. Mr. Beatey said his interest was purely humanitarian and he said that he intended calling on the German Consul if the young immigrant was not heard from very soon.

FIFTH AV. PLAYLET LIKED.

Reconciliation Comedy Wins Warm Approval at Its Tryout.

An unusually skillfully written and cleverly acted playlet had a tryout at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday and proved so popular with the audience that it was immediately retained for the rest of the week. It is a one-act comedy by Frank Stokes, and was played by Mme. Besson and her company.

The scene of the little play is the living room of a young laborer and his wife, and the action takes place at supper time. The husband comes home from work and finds his wife out of the house and his supper unprepared. Just as he is beginning to feel himself aggrieved the wife returns. Without permitting her to explain the reason for her absence he starts to upbraid her for keeping him waiting, and she becomes angry. The quarrel becomes more intense until she loses her temper completely and throws a teacup at him, and he strikes her. Then she is determined to leave him and to obtain a divorce.

But before she can go there is a knock at the door. A well-dressed woman enters and asks for food. She has been delayed waiting for a train and can find no restaurant, she explains. The wife hurries to prepare supper for her, and the woman tells her story. She is on her way to meet her husband, from whom she has been estranged, with the intention of marrying him again. She tells of the loneliness of her life since she left him, of the cheerlessness of hotel rooms. She explains how the quarrel that separated them came to a climax by her throwing a teacup at him and his striking her.

And then, when she has finished her supper and her story and has gone to catch her train, the young people realize the foolishness of their quarrel and are reunited in an amusing little scene that has enough tenderness in it to make the eyes moist.

Mme. Besson had the rôle of the stranger and played the part with much skill, making the long narrative full of interest to the audience. The other two characters were also capably played, that of the husband by the author of the play.

MISS GIBSON NOT TO MARRY.

Sister of Charles Dana Gibson Breaks Engagement to Count Alinasis.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The friends of Miss Josephine Gibson, sister of Charles Dana Gibson, the artist, were much surprised to-day to learn that she had definitely broken her engagement to Count Francisco Alinasis, a Sicilian. Mrs. Fairchild of Oakland, a sister of Miss Gibson, who gave out the news, said:

"None of the family had any objection to her marrying a foreigner, as was reported. The wedding was first postponed because her fiancé was too ill to meet her in New York. After that, she took a trip to Bermuda, and they have drifted apart. Now the engagement is broken positively and we do not look for a reconciliation."

Alinasis had a villa in Sicily, where he expected to take his bride. This Summer Mrs. Fairchild expects to join Miss Gibson in Newport.

Dr. Kenneth Bulkley Weds.

The marriage of Dr. Kenneth Bulkley, the son of Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley of 531 Madison Avenue, and Miss Gladys Clarke Rogers took place on Saturday in Toronto, Canada, at the home of the bride's uncle. The bride is an orphan, and the couple will reside in this city. The bridegroom was graduated from Columbia in 1906.

STAGE SOCIETY LAUNCHED.

It Proposes to Present Private Performances of Unusual Plays.

Papers of incorporation have been asked for for a new stage organization, to be called the Stage Society of New York, Incorporated, and to be made up in membership of people prominent in society and the theatre in New York. The purpose is to present private performances of unusual plays, either in theatres or in drawing rooms.

The incorporators are Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Harrison Rhodes and F. Austin Strong, both playwrights; Henry J. Whigham, Mrs. Norman Hapgood, Miss Fannie M. Cottinet, J. B. Thomas, Henry G. Gray, Miss Constance Collier, and Rinaldo Stroppa-Qualla.

The idea resembles that of the Incorporated Stage Society of London. There will be various committees in charge of the reading of plays and their staging. The membership will be limited and the dues will be $15 annually.

'PIRATES OF PENZANCE' NEXT

Rehearsals for Second Gilbert and Sullivan Revival Start This Week.

The Shuberts and W. A. Brady announced yesterday that rehearsals will begin this week for the revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Pirates of Penzance." They intend to keep to the original intention of running the revival of "Patience" for only four weeks, and the first performance of "The Pirates of Penzance" will be given on Monday, June 3. Practically the same cast will appear in the latter piece. Both operettas will be presented on tour next season by this company.

"The Pirates of Penzance; or, The Slave of Duty" had its first hearing on any stage in America, having been produced by the D'Oyly Carte company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Dec. 31, 1879, immediately after the run of "Pinafore" at that house. The first London performance was given at the Opera Comique on April 3, 1880.

Esperanto Visit for Hedwig Reicher.

Hedwig Reicher, who recently closed her season with the Drama Players of Chicago, will sail on the Amerika on Thursday for Berlin. Later she will go to Vienna for the Ibsen festival, at which her father will appear, and then she will visit Crakow to be present at the International Esperanto Convention. Miss Reicher appeared in the first Esperanto play produced at the International Congress in Dresden in 1908, and since then she has been present at each of the international sessions. She will return to America in September to appear here in a play chosen from the répertoire of the Drama Players.

Watch to Crescent Theatre Director.

When the Crescent Theatre, Brooklyn, closed for the season on Saturday night the members of the company remained on the stage after the fall of the curtain to say good-bye to the Crescent patrons. After several speeches had been made Percy G. Williams, the manager, presented a gold watch to William C. Masson, the stage director, as an expression of his appreciation. Mr. Masson, who does not like to make public speeches, was obliged to say something, and Mr. Williams himself made a little speech to the audience. The Crescent stock company will move to the Greenpoint Theatre today for a season of four weeks.

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TRINITY'S PROPERTY WORTH $75,000,000

Parish Year Book Reveals That It Is the Richest Church In the World.

MUCH OF IT IS UNPRODUCTIVE

Income of $1,000,000 Divided Between Church and Charity Work and the Upkeep of Its Holdings.

Property that would bring $75,000,000 if put on the market is held by Trinity, the richest Christian church in this or any other country. The affairs of the great corporation were kept secret for so many years, like those of the Sugar Trust, that now there is a legitimate public interest in their details.

According to reports given out in Trinity Church and all of its nine chapels yesterday, the productive real estate held by the corporation is assessed by the city at $15,000,000 in even figures. The city assessments for purposes of taxation are reckoned at real value, but hey are hardly more than two-thirds. Trinity's report shows other holdings, so that a fair estimate of the real value of productive property is not far from $30,000,000.

How much is the plot worth on which stands Trinity Church and its burial ground? How much is St. Paul's Chapel land worth? The city puts them down at $20,500,000 for the purposes of tax exemption. Trinity Cemetery uptown—how much is its real estate worth? There is St. Agnes's, which cost $1,900,000; intercession, which cost $600,000, and other properties. Taking the city's valuation for purposes of taxation and its relation to real valuation, it is held by those who know that unproductive Trinity property would bring in the open market $45,000,000. Here is a total value of productive and unproductive property of $75,000,000.

How the $1,000,000 Income Is Spent.

Trinity's income last year from rents of real estate was $834,944. There was further income of about $40,000, including $15,763 from pew rents. Very few pews in Trinity are not free. The people gave $103,000. So there was an income of almost $1,000,000. Besides this, Trinity last year received, according to its report given out yesterday, $1,057,000, but this came from sales of real estate and from borrowed money and is being put back into productive property, chiefly in new business buildings.

What becomes of all of this income? Trinity formerly maintained a policy of addition, division, and silence. Under its present rector, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, it lets all the world know its affairs. There are 8,610 members, 3,600 in Sunday schools, and 3,500 in day schools. To administer all of these spiritual and educational forces, and do so in Manhattan, where money is required as nowhere else, took last year $354,845 of the $1,000,000. There was given to missions in one form or another and to the maintenance of cemeteries about $150,000 more. So the reports show roughly $500,000 to make New York and the world better through its agency and $500,000 in even amounts to maintain and improve properties from which the income is derived. For example, Trinity's taxes amounted to $169,000, its repairs and improvements to $225,000, and it paid interest to the amount of $92,350.

Trinity's benefactions read like a charities directory, and contain the names of St. Luke's Hospital, the Home for Incurables, the City Mission Society, the Seamen's Church Institute, and All Saints' Holy Apostles', St. Peter's, St. Andrew's, St. Mary's, St. John the Evangelist, St. Clement's, Holyrood, Resurrection, and Redeemer parishes. Out of its money received from business properties Trinity last year appropriated $113,000. One item tells the story of the others. It is, "Medical services and funerals, $4,888."

Trinity's Landlordship.

Emily W. Dinwiddie, formerly Secretary of the Tenement House Department of the Charity Organization Society, is employed to give her entire time to the social welfare of the 870 families that occupy Trinity's tenements. Of the work she says in the report:

> Trinity's landlordship is being exercised from the standpoint of consideration for the welfare of the tenant, but is under conditions which present certain peculiar difficulties. With the exception of ten buildings erected as model tenements, none of the dwelling houses on Trinity's ground were built by the corporation.
>
> The improvement of the properties has progressed. Many dwellings have come into the ownership of Trinity and have been thoroughly renovated, or where buildings thus newly acquired have been in an unsatisfactory state, and, owing to their structural character improvements have not been practicable, they have been torn down, even in come cases at the expense of keeping the sites as vacant lots.
>
> The dwelling houses on Trinity's land are small buildings, not in any sense tenements of the ordinary type, and usually not tenements even according to the legal definition, that is, houses for three or more families in each. Considerably over two-thirds are private dwellings for one or two families, making the needed renovation work less extensive than would be the case in the ordinary five, six, or seven story double-decker, or dumbbell tenement, found elsewhere in downtown New York.
>
> The very deep yards characteristic of the Trinity properties, the low buildings, and the absence of rear dwellings make the light and ventilation conditions very satisfactory.
>
> The rents in the Trinity houses have not been raised. These have remained practically the same for twenty years in spite of increases in taxes and other expenses.

Too Many Divorces, Says Dr. Manning.

Last year Trinity Parish attempted two reforms, or advances, and made progress in both. One was in opening houses otherwise closed for the very poor on cold nights. The other was to introduce systematic offering plans so that the poorest may see that their pennies are desired, and may not continue to think that Trinity is a church of the well-to-do only, and that the well-to-do do not invite co-operation. The new plan, according to a report just made by a diocesan committee to Bishop Greer, works well and is welcomed by the poor of the parish, of which there are many. The laymen, who are giving much time to these advances through the medium of Trinity Parish, are:

Col. William Jay, Edmund D. Randolph, Herman R. Cammann, Elihu Chauncey, Richard Delafield, Col. John T. Lockman, David B. Ogden, Stuyvesant Fish, Nicholas F. Palmer, Dr. William M. Polk, Francis S. Bangs, former Dean Van Amringe of Columbia, S. Edward Nash, H. C. Swords, Charles A. Schermerhorn, William Barclay Parsons, George F. Crane, Francis B. Swayne, Ambrose S. Murray, Jr., Judge Vernon M. Davis of the Supreme Court, Edgerton L. Winthrop, Jr., of the Board of Education, and John A. Dix, the last named not Gov. Dix but a son of the late Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.

The report given out yesterday makes only one mention of St. John's Chapel. It is of the use of a building next to it for relief during cold weather. There are no reports of work there, and no references to appeals for its preservation. The rector of Trinity, the Rev. Dr. Manning, touches in his preface upon three important public topics. There is social unrest. Its cure is not Socialism, but the Gospel of Christ, well applied and faithfully lived. There is sad lack of Sunday observance. A man or woman who disregards the sacred character of the Lord's Day is guilty of a lack of patriotism, as well as a lack of religion. There are too many divorces. A family bond that can be broken almost at will is not a foundation upon which a civilized society can exist.

Palisade Park Opens on Saturday.

Palisade Amusement Park will open for the season on Saturday with many added attractions. One of the largest of the new amusement devices will be a scenic and electrical spectacle called "The Rise and Fall of New York." It will show the city through various stages of growth to an imagined destruction by electrical waves. There will be a new airship ride, a circus for children, vaudeville, under the management of Louis Wesley, at the theatre; Frank Goodale and his airship, Lo Zito's Italian Guards Band, and all of the favorite rides of last season. The natural beauties of the park have been enhanced by numerous beds of flowers.

SUFFRAGE CAKE FOR MOTHERS

Home-Made Variety Superior to That Made by Man.

It was Mothers' Day yesterday at the New York State Suffrage Headquarters, 180 Madison Avenue. All mothers were invited to come and be counted as good suffragists—or be converted.

Before the women left they stood up to be counted, not as suffragists but as mothers, and the count showed that they needed conversion in other than political ways. There were 100 women filling the great parlor of the headquarters, but not half of them were mothers. One woman had brought her little son with her as a passport, but he was not needed, though she was praised for leading his so early in the way in which he should go.

Mrs. Henry Villard was in charge of the meeting and Mrs. Harry Hastings, Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks, Mrs. Gertrude Nelson Andrews, and Mrs. Mary Hill Brown told the women how much the mothers needed the vote.

After the oratory came tea, and that was an important part of the celebration and showed the great value of a good mother in at least one way. With the tea was served the kind of cake that mother knows how to make and also the cake that father bakes. Every woman in the room took the cakes that mother makes, and it was only in the stress of hunger when the mothers' cake was gone, that father's baking was disposed of.

Mother's cake was a delicious home-made affair with nuts in it, lots of good butter and eggs, and all the other things in a first class recipe. Father's cake was good, but different. It was varied—ginger snaps, and other things of the cookie order that are made in the factory.

One woman said she was sure the reason men were so afraid of woman suffrage was because so many of the suffragists were good cooks and that the politicians were pretty sure that they couldn't keep their men in line if they were inveigled by the good cooking of electioneering women. Mrs. Hastings told the women all about Mothers' Day.

"The suffragists, more than any one else, ought to believe in it," she said, "because the idea was that of Julia Ward Howe. Hers was the thought that one day should be set apart every year to honor the mothers of the country. It takes a long time for an idea to take root, but now there are several States celebrating Mothers' Day. Friday was the actual day in many of the States, but this is the Sunday nearest to it and I have sent out 500 circular letters to the clergymen of this county, asking them if they would not observe Mothers' Day and make a plea for suffrage for the mothers of the country."

Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks nearly wept because, she said, she never could find out what the real objection of the "antis" was to any bill.

"First they say that women having the vote will cause dissension in the home, and what's the use of getting up another cause of dissension and then they say it won't make any difference any way, because the women will vote just as their husbands do; then they say we have no political ability in one breath and that the women will all be Presidents, Governors, and policement in the next! And they have such pussycat policies! They say in mournful tones:

'Gentlemen, do not tear us from our firesides.'

"That is what I call a pussycat policy. The suffragists say:

"'Let us help you put on another log and between us we will make the best kind of a fire that ever burned.'"

Miss Harriet May Mills, the State Suffrage President, made a farewell speech and asked for campaign recruits.

SCIONS OF CAVALIERS MEET.

National Society Celebrates Settlement of Jamestown.

The National Society of Scions of Colonial Cavaliers celebrated the eve of the three hundred and eighth anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, Va., as a colony last evening at the residence of the Baron and Baroness Arpad de Pasztory, at the old Stuyvesant Fish mansion, at the corner of Gramercy Park and Irving Place. The Baron is a Hungarian and not a member of the society, but he loaned his house for the occasion and the Baroness sang "Stille Nacht" and "Annie Laurie."

The principal speaker was Gen. James Grant Wilson. Other speakers were Daniel S. Gordon, Col. W. d'H. Washington, President of the West Virginia Society; Mrs. Hester d'Orsay Richardson, founder of the Order of Descendants of Lords of the Manor, and Mortimer Delano. Violet Vivian Ellis, contralto, also contributed to the programme.

C. W. de Lyon Nicholls, who presided over the meeting, explained that in order to be a palatine of the society it was necessary to be a descendant of a cavalier who settled in America prior to 1650, and who was a son or grandson of English nobility. To be a landgrave one must be a descendant of settlers prior to the Revolution, and descended from the English gentry. In either case it is necessary to show ancestors of importance in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. The society is not a large one.

Among those present last night were Lady Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. H. Ward, Jr., Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Marjorie Ficken, and Miss Dorothy Ficken.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Incoming Liners.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their pasengers were:

AMERIKA. (Hamburg.)—Miss A. Ash, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Barnard, Miss Ida Bartels, Miss Alicia D. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Bennaton, C. B. Bayan, Mrs. Ida Cartwright, Miss Florence Cartwright, Mrs. W. H. Crocker, Mrs. A. M. Crombie, Mrs. H. Allen Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Davis, Mrs. J. Dixon, Miss Frances Dixon, Mrs. F. P. Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Flint, Jr., George Foote, Mrs. Nahan Franko, W. F. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Frick, Miss Frances Gilmor, Mrs. C. S. Hall, Miss Belle Hamilton, Sir Duncan and Lady Hay, Athole Hay, Mrs. A. H. Hersey, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jennings, E. H. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Kingsbury, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Livingston, Miss Virginia Madox, Frank R. Martin, Miss Helen Nixon, Miss Lilian M. Orr, Mrs. F. Paine, W. B. Palmore, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, F. J. Phillip, Victor Price, Mrs. W. I. Porter, Miss Harriet Quimby, Miss Bessie Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rice, George A. Tripp, James Turner, H. D. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Webster, Miss Doris Webster, Miss M. S. H. Windle, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wing, Miss Wing, and R. Neil Williams.

SAVOIE (Havre)—M. Edel, C. Gobat, Countess Mercati, Mrs. R. Mouriton, Henry F. Moquin, Mlle. Cecile Nicolas, M. Picton, Louis A. Tache, Cesare Verona, M. E. Duval, Mrs. Duval, M. E. H. Thurston, and Miss Anna Warnken.

CARMANIA (Liverpool)—J. Sandemon Allen, Thomas D. Adton, R. C. Bayne, Mrs. A. C. Bricker, Miss Marie Bricker, George R. Carr, Alexander B. Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Chamberlain, Prof. A. T. Clay, F. C. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Connell, F. H. Cook, J. A. Cook, A. B. Couch, C. N. Coupland, T. Craig, Mme. Charles Delany, Mr. and Mrs. J. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Dorrance, Mrs. B. H. Downing, Miss I. Downing, R. S. Ellis, J. J. Evans, P. B. Findlay, Mr. and Mrs. C. Filet, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fraser, Guy M. Gibbs, Miss Evelyn Grayson, F. J. Greenish, Mrs. Norman Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Guller, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hammon, Alfred C. Hanton, Percy F. Hone, Dr. J. G. F. Hoskin, Mr. and Mrs. William Hyde, Mrs. T. Hyde, G. A. Jackson, T. D. Jackson, Mrs. D. James, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Lewis, Mrs. J. H. Loring, J. W. Mayer, Miss Jean Mitchell, E. D. Morgan, the Rev. W. J. Nagle, Arthur Nightingale, British Consul General at Haiti; J. Parkinson, Edgar Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. J. Platt, Clive Preen, W. Ramsay, Miss Ramsay, Gilbert Rolt, Eric H. Rose, G. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Stewart, Alfred Stillman, E. S. B. Tagart, J. E. Touche, Montague Ward, Miss A. E. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Ward, S. Welham, J. Whitaker, Mrs. R. M. Wilson, P. J. Wilson, F. S. York, H. G. Young, Walter Bell, and Thomas B. Earley.

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CITIZENS' UNION JOINS MOVING-PICTURE WAR

Comes Out for the Folks Ordinance on Ground That It Would Give Safe Theatres.

LETTER TO THE ALDERMEN

Woman's Municipal League Confines Reply to a Charge of Bad Faith and Again Hits Censors.

With the Folks ordinance to regulate the moving-picture houses coming up to be voted on to-morrow by the Board of Aldermen, two civic organizations have taken sides in the matter and, through the mail, have advised the various Aldermen as to how they should vote. The Woman's Municipal League is against the ordinance because it does not take up the question of the censorship, and to-day the Aldermen will receive letters from the Citizens' Union advising them to vote for the ordinance.

"Your honorable body should not wait until some disaster like that which befell the Titanic," says the letter, "or like that which caused the loss of more than 100 lives in the Asch Building has occurred."

The Citizens' Union takes the stand that, with 300,000 people, mostly women and children, attending the moving picture shows daily, laws should be passed regulating the safety of the buildings in which the exhibitions occur. The Woman's Municipal League takes the stand that the regulation of the moral tone of the pictures is more important, all things considered.

The letter from the Citizens' Union follows in part:

> By provisions of the Folks ordinance moving-picture theatres may not be constructed in frame buildings within the fire limits, or in hotels, tenements or lodging houses. They may not be constructed in factories or workshops, except where the theatre is separated from the rest of the building by fireproof walls and floors. In no case may a moving-picture show be operated in any building except on the ground floor.
>
> With reference to exits, the ordinance provides that in every moving-picture house hereafter to be constructed in any building there must be two separate exits on the main floor—one in the front and the other in the rear—both leading to unobstructed outlets on the street. Where the main floor of the theatre accommodates more than 300 people, there shall be at least three exits. The aggregate width in feet in exits shall not be less than one-twentieth of the number of persons to be accommodated by it. In no case shall exits be less than five feet wide, and the main exit must be at least ten feet wide. These provisions do not apply to existing motion-picture theatres, except in cases where the Bureau of Licenses determines that they ought to be enforced.
>
> A gallery may be permitted, but it shall not include more than 25 per cent. of the seating capacity of the theatre. The stairs leading from the gallery must not lead to the main floor of the theatre. This provision effectively prohibits the mingling of the people from the gallery with the people on the ground floor in case of fire or panic. There are provisions regarding the width of the stairs dependent upon the number of people accommodated in the galleries.
>
> This ordinance affects all the moving-picture theatres which accommodate not more than 600 persons. If their seating capacity exceeds 600 they will be governed by the provisions of the proposed building code affecting theatres, and will be dealt with precisely as are other theatres. All these provisions, particularly the sections dealing with exits, tend toward the better protection of motion-theatre patrons. The only reasons that fire and health regulations of the character specified in this ordinance have not hitherto been passed is that motion-picture shows have only recently come into existence. It is a new industry.

Gilbert H. Montague, speaking for the Woman's Municipal League, said yesterday:

"The Folks ordinance represents the latest attempt of the so-called National Board of Censors, a voluntary organization without any enforceable powers, which for years has been chiefly financed by a particular moving-picture interest, to prevent the citizens of New York from exercising in any effective way the supervision of motion pictures. Alderman Folks himself is a member of the Executive Committee of the so-called National Board, and three out of five members of the so-called Mayor's committee, which is said to favor the ordinance, are also officers of this so-called National Board.

"The most active advocate for this ordinance is the salaried Secretary of the so-called National Board, who was a member of the Mayor's committee and whose salary has been largely defrayed out of contributions made for this so-called National Board by a particular motion-picture interest. For several years this so-called National Board has thwarted every proposal for municipal supervision of motion pictures before they are publicly exhibited, which, as the experiences of Chicago and San Francisco show, is the only effective form of supervision.

"Only a few weeks ago the officers of this so-called National Board, including its salaried Secretary, publicly announced that they were opposed to any municipal censorship constituted by statute, and on that ground favored the Folks ordinance. During the past few days they have sought support for the Folks ordinance by stating that it does provide for a municipal censorship. This ingenuousness and duplicity proves how insincere the Folks ordinance is as a means of supervising motion pictures."

The league has also taken a hand in writing letters, which it has sent about broadcast.

The Nicoll ordinance, said to be modeled after an ordinance that has worked successfully in Chicago, requires that every film must be shown to a Bureau of Licenses, and must receive a permit before it can be exhibited. The Society for the Prevention of Crime believes that the Nicoll ordinance also should be amended so as to prevent the issuing of any such license until Inspectors appointed by the Board of Education to pass upon the morality of the pictures and their psychological effect on children shall have given their approval.

The New York Federation of Churches, through its Secretary, Orrin G. Cocks, in an open letter yesterday approved the Folks ordinance.

The letter reads in part: "Our investigations reveal the need of such an ordinance standardizing the physical conditions of motion-picture theatres and making possible the enlarged seating capacity. After this ordinance is passed and not before, will be time to consider the question of censorship other than that now performed by the National Board of Censorship."

George Arliss to Go to England.

Following the closing of the season of "Disraeli" at Wallack's Theatre next Saturday George Arliss will go to England for a Summer vacation. Ian Maclaren of the "Disraeli" company will head the University Players, a pastoral company that is to present a series of outdoor productions. Agnes Elliott Scott and Viola Knott are to be associated with this company.

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M. GOYAT'S PEACE MISSION.

Former Swiss Cabinet Member Here for Lake Mohonk Conference.

Albert Goyat, former Minister of Public Instruction in Switzerland, and now a member of the Municipal Council of Berne, arrived here yesterday on the French liner Savoie to read a paper before the Lake Mohonk Conference next Wednesday on "The Peace Conference in Berne." M. Goyat said that he made his first visit to this country in 1904, and on his return home he wrote a book of his impressions of America in French.

This time he does not expect to write a book, and will remain here only one week. He had to sail, M. Goyat said, to be in Paris on May 30 to attend a meeting of the Peace Administrative Council, which is a part of the Carnegie endowment.

Another passenger on the Savoie was the Countess Mercati, who was Miss Meta Kane of this city. She is going to spend two weeks in New York and Tuxedo visiting friends and then return to France.

BOY PHILANTHROPIST DIES.

Youth Who Made Friends While Selling Newspapers Expires in Bellevue.

Thomas Verdon, a newsboy of 418 First Avenue, who was removed to Bellevue Hospital late Thursday night, suffering from spinal meningitis, died at that institution yesterday. The boy's mother made arrangements for the removal of the body to her home.

The lad was known to those on the east side as "The Little Philanthropist." He sold newspapers in Third Avenue, from Twenty-third Street to Forty-second Street. His father was formerly connected with the Street Cleaning Department, but had been idle since the strike, and before and after school hours the boy sold papers to help support the household.

Long ago, while selling papers, a man and woman accosted the boy. The man told the boy that they were out of funds and asked him if he could lend them a small amount until the next day. The boy drew a handful of small change from his pocket and told the man to help himself. The next day the man and woman visited the Verdon home and repaid the small loan with considerable interest. The story spread throughout the east side, and from it Verdon got his nickname.

GEORGE INGRAHAM DIES.

Former Prominent Insurance Official a Noted Organist.

George Ingraham, ex-Vice President of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Willis, 114 Jamaica Avenue, Flushing, L. I., from a complication of diseases at the age of 62 years. He was born in this city and was originally a lawyer.

He was also a notable organist and composer, and was the organist of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church here for many years. He was among the life insurance company officials who retired from office during the Armstrong investigation. He was a member of the University, Mendelssohn Glee, Oakland Golf, and Miami Clubs. He left a wife and a daughter.

GEORGE BROWN DIES.

Succumbs to Pneumonia at His Home at Fishkill Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 12.—George Brown of Fishkill Plains was taken ill Saturday morning with pneumonia and died this morning. Mr. Brown was born in New York on March 13, 1841, and became wealthy through careful buying of real estate on lower Broadway. He conducted a grocery business there before the civil war. At the time of his death he owned several pieces of property on Bowling Green.

Mr. Brown retired from business in 1867 and purchased a 500-acre farm in Dutchess County. He was widely known in Masonic circles. So far as is known here he leaves no near relatives.

CHARLES W. HAWLEY DIES.

Inherited $2,000,000 from Estate of Edwin Hawley.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATHAM, N. Y., May 12.—Charles W. Hawley, a brother of the late Edwin Hawley of New York City, died here yesterday at his home. Mr. Hawley was one of the beneficiaries in the will of Edwin Hawley, and received a one-fifth share of the estate. It is estimated at more than $2,000,000, and will be divided between his son, William, and his daughter, Clarissa.

Mr. Hawley had been engaged in the hardware business in Chatham until six years ago, when he retired. He had been in poor health for the last two years. He was 65 years old.

Albert Currier Dies at 94.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., May 12.—Former Mayor Albert Currier, the oldest ex-Mayor in Essex County and dean of the retired legislators of the State, died to-day in his 94th year. He had been a member of both branches of the Legislature.

Obituary Notes.

ISADOR KAISER, a retired grocer, 58 years old, died on Saturday at his home, 111 West 114th Street. He left a widow, three daughters, and three sons.

ALEJANDRO HERRARA of Santiago, Cuba, died suddenly on Saturday while visiting relatives at 700 West End Avenue. He is survived by a wife, a son and three daughters in Cuba.

WILLIAM KEARNEY, chief clerk in the office of Borough President of the Bronx from the time the office was instituted until two years ago, died on Saturday of a complication of diseases at his home, 813 Bedford Park Boulevard. He was 63 years old.

DANIEL J. CUYKENDALL, a well-known horseman, 52 years of age, died Saturday at his home, 54 East 129th Street. Fifteen years ago he was Secretary of the old Auburn racetrack

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

So easily did prices rise after the market was relieved on Tuesday last of the selling pressure which had been carrying quotations downward for a week that many of the operators who had for a time been compelled to withdraw from their campaign for higher prices were emboldened to resume their efforts in that direction, and did so to good effect. Such is the interpretation which seems to be forced upon the observer by the movement in a number of stocks the operations in which did not appear to differ materially from those which had previously carried prices forward so rapidly that much selling was invited. Last week's movement, however, was occurring at a lower level, and to that extent a safer one, and it had the assistance, moreover, of some developments of broad interest and of considerable significance in a general survey of the situation. In some quarters of the outlook cautionary signals are undoubtedly displayed, and the saner course doubtless would be to give full credence to these, including as they do the uncertainties naturally attaching to the political campaign now under way, but this need not detract from the satisfaction which is to be taken in such signs of underlying progress as are afforded, for instance, by the information which came to hand last week regarding the steel trade. Indeed, the general disposition of those whose trading is shaping the immediate course of the market is rather to ignore all unfavorable considerations and to indulge in a degree of market enthusiasm which, while it has proved effective in advancing favored stocks, hardly commends itself to those more conservatively minded than the leaders in the market operations resumed last week after a temporary setback. It is not that conditions as a whole are not moving forward satisfactorily, but rather the narrower consideration that such rapid rises as those which were occurring toward the close of last week necessarily create a less solid market position than that which would follow from a steady advance based upon improving business conditions.

It was, perhaps, characteristic of the prevailing temper of last week's market that practically all of the news of the week was regarded as of favorable import, even though, as in the case of the monthly Government crop report, the showing was not of itself gratifying. In that case, as well as in respect to one or two other news developments of the week, any adverse influence was offset by the fact that previous expectations had pictured an even worse condition than that which was actually revealed. So it was that a crop report, indicating the smallest yield of Winter wheat in eight years, became not a bear but a bull argument of the stock market. The condition as reported by the Department of Agriculture was only a trifle under 80, and the grain markets have been talking of a condition of 75 or less. The facts in regard to the crop situation are that this first important report of the season made a bad showing, but conditions since the date of that report have improved, and the only unfavorable factor in the general Spring crop situation has been the tardiness of the season. In other respects the outlook is regarded as excellent for a very satisfactory crop year, and lateness in planting is by no means a certain indication of a restriction of final output. After a temporary reaction grain prices again rose last week, but they did so in the face of reports generally satisfactory in respect to such changes as have taken place since the date of the Government crop report. It was logical therefore to attribute the movement of the grain market more to the successful carrying on of the speculation in the current wheat option than to the general judgment of the trade regarding the probable effect of present weather conditions.

By far the most satisfactory feature of last week's news was the unexpectedly favorable showing made in the unfilled order statement of the United States Steel Corporation. The market had come to expect an increase, but none had looked for so large a measure of improvement as the statement given out by the Steel Corporation on Friday actually showed. Despite the very heavy production during the month of April the unfilled orders increased by 360,000 tons, bringing them on May 1 up to the highest figure reported since the close of 1909. It was at first felt that this increase was probably the result of the taking of large orders at abnormally low prices, but what appears to be true is that the great bulk of the new business has been taken at prices which average about $2 a ton above the low level to which steel prices declined earlier in the year. Moreover the inflow of orders continues at a rising rather than at a declining rate despite the better prices which are being obtained. Careful estimates of the amount of orders received since the beginning of the current month show that they have averaged somewhere in the neighborhood of 54,000 tons a day, which is known to be some 10,000 tons more than the average daily orders during the first part of April. Even then orders were being received in excess of the daily output of the Steel Corporation's mills, which means, of course, that so far this month new orders have been very greatly in excess of the Steel Corporation's capacity. This is a most gratifying indication of the course of events in the country's most important industry. While the advantage to the Steel Corporation in the way of increased net earnings cannot be fully realized until many of the orders on the books at lower prices have been worked off, the fact that better prices are now being obtained, and that the inflow of orders has increased instead of diminished, shows that recently conditions have been improving in a manner which promises very favorably for the future. Such a situation is subject to setbacks, of course, and this is rather truer in a year of a Presidential campaign, and such a campaign as the country is now witnessing, than in ordinary years. There have, in fact, been some signs, as reflected in the reports of the commercial agencies, of a let-up in general trade, but that this has not been important would seem to be indicated by the record of bank clearings, which are running not only ahead of the corresponding period last year, but also ahead of 1910.

A good deal of significance attaches to the result of last week's sale of bonds by New York City if it be considered from the point of view of the steady decline which has taken place during the last few years in the interest rate which the city has been obliged to pay for its money. Last year's sale brought a lower premium than was realized the previous year, and on this occasion there was a further decline. This time the average price realized for the fifty-year 4¼ per cent. bonds was 100.747, compared with last year's average price of 100.904. The tendency thus shown is more important than the actual amount of the decrease in premium, but, so far as last week's securities markets were concerned, the fact that the average premium, though low, was still somewhat higher than many bond dealers had expected and that the bonds were immediately quoted at some advance over the price at which they were allotted offset more remote considerations. As an indication of the condition of the investment market, the price realized at this sale was not overgratifying. Money is sufficiently easy to offer no obstacle to the successful flotation of securities, but municipal bonds no more than those of other classes are escaping the influences which are making for larger demands in the way of yield by those who purchase these obligations. It is not all a question of the scarcity of money nor of the higher cost of living which compels investors to seek a higher yield. It would not be difficult to connect the latest episode in the New York City subway situation with the results attained at last week's bond sale, for in several ways the two matters are not altogether unrelated.

Hearings were begun last week in the Government's suit against the United States Steel Corporation, and this week is to be begun the taking of testimony in the suit against the American Sugar Refining Company, both of which will supply daily reminders of some features of the Governmental efforts to reconcile business and law, which have been pursued in a way which has failed to please either those who would see a greater or those who would like a lesser degree of regulation of big business. Incidentally, it has so far proved true in the Steel suit, and is likely to continue to prove true in this suit and in that against the American Sugar Refining Company, that the proceedings are deprived of any direct influence upon the securities markets, for the reason that previous investigations and disclosures have left little ground uncovered in respect to the affairs of either of these corporations. Under the circumstances real surprises in the unfolding of the Government's case seem improbable.

LONDON QUIET, BUT HOPEFUL.

Reduction of Bank of England Rate Has Little Effect.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times Book Review.

LONDON, May 11.—The long expected reduction of the Bank of England rate had little effect on the markets, chiefly because money remains high all over the Continent. The recent quiet on the Stock Exchange is explained as due to a reaction, following the boomlike activity of early April, when a large account for a rise was opened. The operators, however, found the public were not coming to their assistance, and during the ensuing slackness, it is believed, a good many weak bulls have been squeezed out.

With the opening of a new account next week hopes are entertained that business will improve with a rush.

PARIS ACTIVITY SLACKENS.

Optimism Gives Place to Hesitation in a Dubious Market.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, May 12.—A hesitating tendency was manifest on the Bourse last week, certain Moroccan incidents, the movements of the Italian fleet, the delay in the opening of the Dardanelles, and the reported concentration of United States cavalry on the Mexican frontier being elements which gave pause to the optimism shown at the beginning of the month, and induced operators to mark time.

A slight rally took place on Thursday on the reduction of the Bank of England rate and the more favorable statistics relative to the copper market than had been expected, but both factors failed to stimulate investment or speculation to any extent.

Rios were firm, but other Americans were stationary.

In rubber stocks Malaccas continue in demand on the prospective agreement between that company and the United States Rubber Company.

Little hope is entertained of a good increase of business next week.

APATHETIC WEEK IN BERLIN.

Drop in Phoenix Steel Shares Is a Feature of the Market.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, May 12.—Extreme apathy was the feature of the Boerse last week. The speculative public exhibited a greater degree of reserve than had been noticeable for many days, and proved utterly irresponsive to a number of encouraging symptoms in both the American and English markets.

There was a considerable drop in the shares of the Phoenix Steel and Iron Company, which occupies the same dominant position in Germany as the United States Steel Corporation holds in America. The drop was due to a report that the Phoenix surplus would be devoted to an extension of the plant instead of to dividends.

Canadian Pacifics were influenced by the week's listlessness and closed lower. Shipping shares, which recently experienced a boom, declined, except the North German Lloyd shares, which are a fraction higher.

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STEEL BILLETS UP, ALL DISTRICTS SHORT

Pittsburgh Making Plans to Enlarge Capacity to Meet Crude Steel Demand.

PIG IRON PRICES HIGHER

Advance in Tin Plate Expected—Coke Lower—Activity in Scrap Market, Especially Steel.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 12.—A marked shortage of crude steel is becoming the distinguishing feature of the present market. The steelmakers, who formerly had considerable tonnages of billets and crude bars for sale, are using larger proportions of their steel in their own finishing mills, and have less to offer buyers. Some of the larger sellers of crude steel have themselves entered the market as buyers within the last fortnight. There has been a rush for cover by those who were unprotected by abundant contracts, and a general disposition to enlarge reservations for the second half of the year.

Under the circumstances billets have promptly risen $1 above normal price, and are likely to go higher the present week. Consumers in Eastern Pennsylvania and Chicago districts also are pressing Pittsburgh for prompt supplies of steel, to fill shortages in those sections.

Much new steel capacity is under construction in Pittsburgh districts, but construction on it cannot be rushed to completion till after the first of next year. The situation is but a repetition of the shortage that occurred in the early days of 1910. The three months' famine at that time was followed by the announcement of extensive plans for enlargement of crude steel capacity by four or five of the large producers, but these plans nearly all have been held up for the last two years because of conditions in the steel trade.

The call for pig iron finally has got past the point where it can be supplied by the furnace capacity at present operating in Pittsburgh and valleys districts. Idle furnaces will be put in blast within the next thirty days. There can be little doubt that this expansion of operations means higher prices in pig iron, since the furnaces that are now to be ordered in blast have higher production costs than those now in operation, and will also enter the field with spot coke 80 to 90 cents a ton above the contract levels at which first half coke was taken at the opening of the year.

The stiffening prices in pig iron were shown during the week by the United States Steel Corporation's purchase of 15,000 tons of Bessemer iron from a friendly interest in the Mahoning Valley, for which the Corporation paid $14.50, furnace, for May-June deliveries. Smaller tonnages of Bessemer have been passing at $14.25, valley furnace. Spot lots were still to be picked up at the close of the week at the lower figure, but for any large tonnage the new price was quoted. Two additional inquiries from steel companies for Bessemer iron are pending in this district. The Steel Corporation also is expected to take another block of the same grade before the close of the month, the Carnegie mills have attained a rate of consumption of pig iron beyond the probable output of the Carnegie furnaces for the coming month.

Other grades of pig iron are in better position. Two small sales of No. 2 foundry iron into third quarter were closed at $13.50, valley furnace, as against $13.25, the price at the opening of the month for any delivery this year. Malleable commands $13.25 valleys only to the close of the third quarter. In basic, the market continues unsettled, special prices having been made by an Ohio valley producer on a part of the block of 6,000 tons recently taken by the Pittsburgh Steel Company. It is doubtful if any considerable block of basic could be picked up at any price under $13.25, valley furnace. Two sales of forge iron, totaling 1,500 tons, were closed at $13 furnace, an advance of 15 to 25 cents.

Sheets are quoted up to the full official base price of 1.95c. on 28-gauge, the first time the general prompt market in sheets has been up to the recently announced prices since they went into effect. The Steel Corporation has been taking no part in the present finished product price situation, although the combine mills have not found it advisable to shade prices on forward contracts as generally as some of the independents. The expected advance on tin plate has not yet been announced, but is foreshadowed by the action of the tin plate manufacturers last week in adopting stringent rules to prevent the dumping on the market of short-weight coated tins. Shipments of wire products on contract are very heavy, some of the mills reporting that customers have almost exhausted their second quarter contracts and are specifying against third quarter tonnages under contract. Much new capacity in tin plate, completed very recently in this district, has been put in operation in the last two months, but the trade has seemingly absorbed the increased output without any visible effect on the price situation.

The coke situation has eased up appreciably. Spot sales of Connellsville furnace coke were closed at the end of the week at $2.40, oven. Fully 18,000 tons of prompt and June furnace coke passed at $2.40 to $2.45 during the week. Furnace interests hope to contract for second half supplies on the $2.40 basis. The scrap market shows renewed activity as a result of the demand for crude steel, heavy melting steel scrap having advanced 50 cents in ten days.

IRVING-MERCANTILE OFFICES.

Will Have Temporary Quarters at West Broadway and Chambers.

The absorption of the old Mercantile National Bank by the Irving National Exchange Bank has been completed, and the banking rooms long occupied by the Mercantile National at Broadway and Dey Street are now vacant, the business having been transferred to the old offices of the Irving National Exchange Bank, now the Irving-Mercantile National, at West Broadway and Chambers Street. The new bank has a capital of $4,000,000, and the combined deposits are some $40,000,000.

As soon as the Woolworth Building on the block front of Broadway, between Barclay Street and Park Place, is completed the merged institutions will occupy extensive banking rooms there.

The announcement of the purchase of the Mercantile National by the Irving National was made some weeks ago, but when the news of the actual merger of the institutions was published yesterday it was erroneously stated that the offices of the Irving-Mercantile National Bank would be at Broadway and Dey Streets, instead of at West Broadway and Chambers Street until the new banking rooms in the Woolworth Building were ready for occupancy.

TO AVERT GRAIN BLOCKADE.

Buffalo Elevators Working Day and Night—8,000,000 Bushels Stored.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 12.—To avert a grain blockade at this port, elevators are being worked day and night, and will continue to handle their capacity for the next week.

Approximately 8,000,000 bushels of grain were elevated last week, and to-day twelve big grain carriers were lying inside the breakwall, awaiting their turn at the elevators. It is estimated that there are 7,000,00 bushels afloat.

The railroads are co-operating with the elevator men to prevent a blockade, clearing on an average 1,500 cars a day for export.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDED MAY 11, 1912. TOTAL SALES, 3,663,536 SHARES.

Range for Year 1911. High	Low	Range for Year 1912. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, May 11. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change from Week's	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended May 11. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year ago.	Sales Week Ended May 11, '12.
245	235	205 April 3.	200 Mar. 27.	205	..	..	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	3	Q	217½	217½	216	216	..	55
9¾	1⅛	3 Mar. 30.	½ Mar. 26.	1	1½	— ⅝	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	9,482,500	.....	..	..	1	1	1	1	7⅞	450
..	..	1⅞ May 11.	1⅞ May 11.	1⅞	2	..	Allis-Chalmers Co. cfs., 1st pd.	...	10,337,500	.....	..	..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..	100
34	6⅜	8 Jan. 2.	2⅝ April 29.	3¼	4½	— 1	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	10,020,200	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	4	4	4	4	28	100
..	..	5¾ May 9.	5 May 9.	5	6	..	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf cfs., 1st pd.	...	10,805,500	.....	..	..	5	5¾	5	5¾	..	200
71⅝	44¾	85 April 27.	60 Feb. 1.	83⅞	84	+ 1⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Feb. 26, '12.	50c	Q	82	84	79¾	84	62½	263,750
63¾	46	63⅜ Mar. 22.	58½ Feb. 27.	61¼	61¾	— ⅛	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	18,330,000	Apr. 15, '12.	1	Q	61	61½	60	61½	56½	2,500
58⅝	39¾	76 May 11.	53 Feb. 26.	74¾	75	— 4⅞	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	Feb. 15, '12.	1½	Q	70	76	68⅝	74⅞	47½	91,800
101	92½	100⅛ May 11.	97 April 3.	99¼	100¼	+ 1⅛	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1½	Q	99	100⅛	99	100⅛	97	550
138	122½	138 Jan. 22	130 Jan. 2.	136	136⅜	— ⅛	Am. Brake, Shoe & Fy. Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Mar. 30, '12.	1¾	Q	136½	136½	136	136	..	200
12½	8⅞	43 May 11.	11¼ Feb. 1.	42⅜	42¾	+ 3½	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	..	39	43	37¼	42¾	11⅞	182,250
93⅛	77	121½ May 11.	90⅜ Feb. 1.	120¾	121	+ 3⅞	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Apr. 1, '12.	1¼	Q	117¼	121½	116	120⅝	80¼	35,670
58¼	42⅜	61⅜ April 9.	49⅝ Feb. 1.	59½	59¾	+ 1¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	½	Q	58	59⅞	57	59¾	53	8,100
120	113	118¼ April 26.	115 Feb. 14.	117½	118½	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	117¼	118	117¼	118	117½	300
62⅜	41⅝	57¼ May 3.	45½ Jan. 19.	54⅞	55	— 1⅝	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11.	2½	..	56⅝	56⅝	54½	55⅛	55¼	11,525
105½	92	99¼ Feb. 13.	95 Jan. 19.	98¼	102	+ 1	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '11.	3	SA	98	99	98	99	105	400
5	3½	6 April 27.	3 Feb. 19.	4¾	5	+ ⅛	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	5	3⅜	600
25¾	16½	28¼ May 10.	18 Jan. 2.	27	27¼	+ 3½	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07.	1⅜	..	24	28¼	23¼	27½	21⅞	30,120
12⅜	8	17⅜ April 23.	9¼ Mar. 6.	15⅝	15¾	+ 2⅜	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	13⅜	15¾	13	15¾	11	4,800
34½	26⅛	43 April 23.	30 Feb. 20.	39¼	39½	+ 1⅝	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00.	1¾	..	36½	39⅜	36½	39⅜	..	1,400
43¼	32⅛	44⅝ April 9.	31⅝ Feb. 27.	43½	43⅝	+ ⅞	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08.	1¼	..	42¾	43⅝	41	43⅝	37⅜	5,075
110⅜	102	110 April 8.	103 Jan. 9.	108	110	— ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Apr. 22, '12.	1¾	Q	109	109	108½	108½	106¼	600
5⅝	3	13½ April 8.	4¾ Jan. 10.	12¼	13	+ 1	American Malt Corporation.	100	5,681,900	.....	..	..	12	13¼	12	13	..	1,400
43⅞	31½	50¾ May 11.	42 Jan. 6.	58½	58¾	+ 3½	American Malt Corporation pf.	100	8,713,500	May 2, '12.	2	SA	55	59½	55	58½	33½	2,188
83⅞	56⅜	89⅝ Mar. 25.	67⅞ Feb. 1.	86½	86⅝	+ 1⅞	American Smelt. & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Mar. 15, '12.	2-3	..	84⅝	86⅛	82¼	86⅝	75⅛	81,900
108½	98⅝	105½ April 24.	102⅜ Jan. 2.	108	108¼	— ⅛	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1½	Q	107¼	108	107¼	107⅝	105¼	1,210
80⅛	82	80 May 2.	85 Mar. 11.	88	89	..	American Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1¼	Q	89	89	..	89	87⅝	40
..	..	144⅞ Jan. 27.	123 Mar. 6.	125	135	+ 2⅛	American Snuff Co.	100	11,691,700	.....	..	..	130½	130½	130¼	130½	300	100
52¼	25	39½ May 11.	28 Jan. 19.	39⅜	39½	+ 2⅞	American Steel Foundries.	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11.	1¼	..	36	39½	36	39½	41	4,200
122¼	112¼	131⅛ April 27.	114¾ Jan. 12.	130⅜	130½	+ 2⅞	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	127	130⅞	126¼	130⅜	118½	15,050
119½	111	123 April 3.	115½ Jan. 5.	122	122¾	— ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	122¼	122½	122	122	118⅞	225
85½	79¾	78 Jan. 20.	76 Mar. 12.	7 0	80½	— 1½	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1¼	Q	76½	76½	76½	76½	..	147
153⅛	131½	149¼ Mar. 25.	137⅝ Jan. 2.	146	146⅛	..	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	324,974,600	Apr. 15, '12.	2	Q	146	146	144⅜	146	148½	11,700
..	..	287 Jan. 26.	241⅛ Feb. 29.	256	260	+ 7½	American Tobacco Co.	100	49,314,700	.....	..	..	253¼	256	253¼	256	..	600
105¼	87	108⅜ Jan. 19.	102 Jan. 9.	105	108	+ ⅝	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	37,827,400	Apr. 1, '12.	1½	Q	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	98⅝	100
105	92½	108¼ Jan. 18.	102 Jan 10.	106	108	..	Amer. Tobacco Co. pf., tr. rcts.	...	.....	.....	..	..	107	107	107	107	..	100
..	..	106⅜ Jan. 19.	101¼ Jan. 11.	103½	103½	+ ⅝	American Tobacco pf., new.	...	50,675,700	.....	..	..	102⅝	103⅜	102⅝	103⅜	..	4,000
36½	25½	30 Jan. 11.	25¼ Feb. 6.	27½	28½	— 2⅛	American Woolen Co.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	28	28½	27½	27⅞	34¼	350
96¼	85¼	94½ Mar. 21.	86 Feb. 7.	90¼	91	+ ¼	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	91⅝	91⅝	90½	91	91¼	412
34½	24½	41⅜ May 2.	25⅛ Jan. 25.	39½	39¾	+ ⅜	American Writing Paper pf.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1	SA	38½	39¾	37¼	39½	37⅝	3,920
41⅛	29	44⅞ April 2.	34 Feb. 1.	43⅜	43¾	+ 1½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	108,312,500	Apr. 17, '12.	50c	Q	42¼	43¾	40½	43	54	38,070
116⅜	99⅞	110⅝ April 8.	103¼ Feb. 1.	106½	106⅝	+ ⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	170,075,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1½	Q	105¼	106¾	104⅞	106¾	109⅞	25,250
185½	100¾	104¼ Feb. 10.	101⅝ Jan. 2.	103¼	103⅝	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '12.	2½	SA	103¼	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜	103½	515
139¼	117	143¼ April 9.	133⅛ Jan. 10.	140	140½	..	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	57,704,200	Jan. 10, '12.	3½	SA	139½	140½	139⅛	140	124½	8,124
107	103¼	107⅝ May 11.	102⅜ Feb. 2.	107	107½	+ ⅞	**Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.**	100	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	3½	SA	106¾	107⅝	106¾	107⅜	..	1,400
109¾	93½	111⅞ April 30.	101¼ Feb. 1.	110⅝	110⅝	+ 1⅛	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	152,314,800	Mar. 1, '12.	3	SA	109	110⅝	108¼	110⅜	104⅝	12,175
91	83½	91 Jan. 23.	87¾ April 7.	88	89½	+ 1¼	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	2	SA	89	89	89	89	88⅝	125
2¼	1¼	2⅞ April 26.	1⅞ Mar. 23.	1⅞	2	..	Batopilas Mining.	20	8,931,980	Dec. 31, '07.	12½c	..	2	2⅜	2	2¼	1⅞	600
38⅛	28	42 April 29.	27⅜ Feb. 27.	39½	39⅝	+ 2⅜	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,862,000	.....	..	..	36½	40⅝	36½	39¾	32	21,200
66⅜	54	74⅜ May 9.	56½ Feb. 27.	72½	74	+ 1½	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	⅜	Q	71⅛	74⅜	70½	73	61¼	12,200
84⅜	72	84⅜ Mar. 29.	76⅜ Jan. 2.	83½	83¾	+ 2	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1¼	Q	82¾	83⅝	81¾	83¼	78⅞	6,880
148¼	129	145½ April 30.	137½ Mar. 21.	144	145	— ⅛	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,908,500	Apr. 1, '12.	1½	Q	143½	143½	143¼	143¼	..	200
31	28	40¼ April 30.	29½ Mar. 18.	37	39	— 1½	Buttrick Co.	100	14,647,200	Mar. 1, '12.	¾	Q	37	37	36¾	36¾	..	210
68	62	67⅞ Feb. 21.	65 Jan. 31.	67¼	69	— 3	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '12.	1½	SA	67½	67½	67½	67½	68	100
247	195¾	257⅝ May 4.	226½ Mar. 4.	256½	256¾	— 1½	Canadian Pacific.	100	180,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	2½	Q	257½	257½	255¾	256⅝	233	19,700
33⅜	18¾	28⅛ April 22.	16½ Feb. 27.	26⅝	26⅞	+ 1½	Central Leather Co.	100	39,579,000	.....	..	..	25	27	24¼	26⅞	27¾	10,000
105	91¾	95⅜ April 22.	80 Feb. 27.	93¾	94	— ½	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,275,600	Apr. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	93¾	94	93	93½	99½	1,000
86¾	68⅝	81¾ April 11.	68¼ Feb. 1.	80	80¼	+ 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Mar. 30, '12.	1¼	Q	78½	80⅝	77½	80¼	80	14,500
31⅛	15	24¼ April 2.	17 Jan. 25.	17	20	— 1¼	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10.	2	..	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	..	100
53	37	40 April 26.	35 Jan. 5.	..	50	— 5	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,487,600	Jan. 16, '11.	2	..	35	35	35	35	..	100
25¼	17¼	20½ April 8.	17½ Jan. 29.	18⅝	19	— ⅝	Chicago Great Western.	100	45,143,700	.....	..	..	18¼	18⅝	17½	18⅝	20¾	3,580
49½	35½	39¼ April 8.	34¼ May 7.	35⅝	36½	— ½	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,995,400	.....	..	..	34¼	35¾	34¼	35¼	42	1,845
133½	105¾	112¾ April 8.	103½ Feb. 5.	107¼	107½	— ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	116,348,200	Mar. 1, '12.	2½	SA	107½	107½	105¾	107⅝	120⅞	27,067
..	..	9-16 April 15	11-32 May	8.	..	-1-32	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul rts.	...	.....	.....	..	..	13-62	½	11-32	25-64	..	68,545
155½	141	146 Jan. 2.	142 May	10.	141⅞	143½ — 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Mar. 1, '12.	3½	SA	142½	142½	142	142	150¼	300
150½	138½	145 April 26.	140 May	6.	140½	141 ..	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	130,121,700	Apr. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	140	141	140	141	146	2,260
201½	191	198 Mar. 26.	190 May	4.	185	192 ..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Apr. 1, '12.	2	Q	190	190	190	190	201	100
157	150	155 Jan. 30.	150 May	6.	150	157 — 5	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	11,256,800	Feb. 20, '12.	3½	SA	150	150	150	150	..	166
3⅜	1⅝	3⅞ April 18.	1⅛ Feb. 16.	3¼	3½	+ ⅝	Chi. Union Traction tr. rcts.	100	8,523,000	.....	..	..	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼	2	8,700
7¼	4⅜	10¼ April 18.	4 Mar. 21.	8½	9	+ ⅝	Chi. Union Traction pf., tr. rcts.	100	4,571,700	.....	..	..	8	9	7	9	..	1,000
27½	16½	30⅝ April 26.	25 Jan. 15.	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅝	Chino Copper.	5	3,550,730	.....	..	..	29½	29¾	28½	29⅝	24¼	21,650
66	48¼	62½ April 23.	54½ Mar. 28.	58	59½	— 2	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	47,056,300	Sept. 1, '10.	2	..	58	58	58	58	60	300
98	94¼	101¼ April 17.	96 Jan. 31.	100⅛	105	— ½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	Apr. 20, '12.	1½	Q	101	101	101	101	..	100
36⅝	25	34½ April 10.	23⅛ Feb. 28.	29	29½	+ 1½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	27½	29½	27	29½	..	2,350
60	43	45 Feb. 2.	42 Mar. 14.	43	45	— ⅛	Colorado Southern.	100	30,345,000	Dec. 31, '11.	2	A	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	53	100
82	70	76⅞ Jan. 19.	74½ Mar. 28.	74	75	..	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '12.	2	SA	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	76	100
148¼	128¾	146 Mar. 28.	138¼ Feb. 17.	144	144½	+ 1	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,738,400	Mar. 15, '12.	1½	Q	142⅜	144	142	144	143¾	11,000
15⅜	9⅝	17½ April 24.	10 Jan. 16.	16	16¼	+ ½	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,763,700	.....	..	..	15¼	16¼	15	16⅛	14⅝	6,890
85	73	87 April 24.	76¼ Jan. 3.	83¾	84	+ ¼	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,825,200	Ap. 15, '12.	1½	Q	83⅞	83⅞	82½	83¾	80¾	1,000
75	60	83 April 27.	70 April 3.	82	85	— 2	Crex Carpet Co.	100	2,995,400	Dec. 15, '12.	3	SA	84	84⅞	83	83	..	300
174⅞	159½	175½ Feb. 6.	167 Jan. 10.	171	173	— ⅛	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	42,503,000	Mar. 20, '12.	2½	Q	170	170½	170	170⅛	171	480
570	505	569 Jan. 29.	540 Jan. 16.	540	550	—12	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	30,277,000	Apr. 20, '12.	2½	Q	540	548	540	548	..	400
35	17⅜	24 Mar. 27.	19⅝ Jan. 2.	22¼	22½	— ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	22¼	22¼	21½	22	28	700
74	36¾	46¼ Jan. 24.	40 Mar. 15.	40⅝	41	— ¾	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11.	2½	..	40⅜	40½	40⅜	40½	64¼	800
75½	66½	69⅞ May 2.	61¼ April 2.	67⅝	69	..	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Mar. 15, '12.	1½	Q	67	67	67	67	..	25
38¼	29	34⅝ April 8.	28 Feb. 5.	32¾	32¾	+ 1½	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,500,000	Apr. 30, '12.	½	Q	31½	33	31½	32⅞	34½	4,510
15⅜	9	11⅞ Mar. 29.	8¼ Mar. 4.	9¼	10¼	— 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	9	9	9	9	..	100
97	82	92½ May 9.	92½ May 9.	89¾	94½	..	Du Pont de N. Powder pf.	100	16,068,800	Apr. 25, '12.	1¼	Q	92¼	92½	92½	92½	..	167
38⅜	27¼	39¼ April 11.	30¼ Jan. 11.	35⅜	36	+ 1¼	**Erie**	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07.	2	..	53⅞	54½	52⅞	54½	50½	4,550
49¾	35	48 April 11.	40 Feb. 3.	43¾	44½	+ 2¼	Erie 1st pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07.	2	..	44	44	43	43	39½	300
66½	37	46 Mar. 25.	37⅛ Jan. 23.	40	..	— 5	Erie 2d pf.	100	12,000,000	Mar. 15, '12.	1½	Q	43	43	41	41	61½	300
108	103⅝	11 Feb. 13.	106¼ Mar. 30.	108¼	109¼	..	**Federal Mining & Smelting pf.**	100	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1½	Q	108	109	108	109	..	20
168⅜	142	173 April 9.	155 Jan. 2.	169	170	+ 2	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	15,155,600	.....	..	..	166¼	170	166¼	170	156¾	6,150
51⅜	35	38¼ April 9.	30 Feb. 26.	33	34⅜	— 1	General Electric Co.	100	15,498,400	.....	..	..	33	33	33	33	..	100
86⅝	74½	82 April 8.	70¼ May 3.	71½	76	+ 2⅝	General Motors.	100	10,831,400	Apr. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	110	110	110	110	..	200
7⅞	3½	5 Mar. 18.	4 May 6.	3⅞	4	— ⅛	General Motors pf.	100	7,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	102½	102½	102½	102¼	..	100
..	..	112 Mar. 13.	100½ May 11.	100	110	— ⅛	Goldfield Consolidated Mines.	10	12,500,000	Apr. 24, '04.	1	..	34	35	34	35	32½	1,830
140	119	135¾ April 9.	126 Jan. 15.	132½	132¾	+ 1⅝	Geo. W. Helme Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 21, '12.	1¾	Q	101	102¼	100	102¼	..	600
63¾	33¾	44⅞ Jan. 2.	36 Jan. 31.	40½	40¾	+ 3⅝	Gt. Northern cfs. for ore prop.	...	1,500,000	.....	..	..	39¼	40⅝	39½	40⅝	59⅝	2,900
87½	81¾	96 April 15.	86¼ Mar. 9.	93	95	..	**Homestake Mining.**	100	21,840,000	Apr. 25, '12.	50c	M	95	95	94⅞	94⅞	84	80
147	132	141⅛ Jan. 23.	120⅝ May 9.	123¼	124	+ 4⅞	**Illinois Central.**	100	100,296,000	Mar. 1, '12.	3½	SA	127	127½	120⅝	123¼	136	15,661
20⅜	13¼	21⅞ Mar. 27.	16⅝ Jan. 3.	19⅜	19¾	+ ⅞	Interborough-Met. vot. tr. cfs.	...	60,419,500	.....	..	..	18¼	19⅜	18¼	19⅜	18⅝	12,100
56⅜	39¾	62 Mar. 25.	53⅝ Jan. 3.	57	57½	+ 1½	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	16,955,900	.....	..	..	56	57⅜	55¾	57¼	53	11,700
129⅜	99⅛	118½ April 18.	105¼ Feb. 1.	116¾	117	+ 1½	International Harvester.	100	70,999,700	Apr. 15, '12.	1½	Q	116	117	115	117	126⅜	5,200
128½	115	121⅝ April 15.	116¼ Jan. 17.	116	117	+ 1½	International Harvester pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	120	120	117	117	127¾	400
13⅜	9	16⅛ May 10.	9⅝ Jan. 17.	16⅜	16¾	+ 1¼	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	.....	..	..	14½	16¼	14½	16½	10	13,450
56⅝	44⅝	59½ Mar. 22.	45⅞ Jan. 3.	58⅜	59	+ 1⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Apr. 15, '12.	½	Q	57¼	59⅝	57	59	46⅝	5,700
44	23	34 Jan. 2.	28 Feb. 23.	30¼	30¾	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	30	30¼	30	30¼	39	600
90¼	80	84⅝ April 8.	79 Feb. 1.	81½	83	— 1½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	May 1, '12.	1½	Q	82½	82½	81¼	81¼	88	600
37⅝	25¼	29¼ Mar. 25.	24¼ May 10.	25	26	— ½	**Kansas City Southern.**	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	25	25	24½	25	34⅜	1,950
69⅜	61½	65⅝ Mar. 25.	59⅞ April 25.	60	62	+ ⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	Apr. 15, '12.	1	Q	60¼	60⅜	60¼	60⅜	67½	400
7⅝	6½	8 Jan. 4.	6 Mar. 18.	7	8	..	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400	.....	..	..	7½	7½	7	7	..	200
42	38½	46 May 8.	43 April 30.	43	48	+ 3	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,524,600	Apr. 1, '12.	2½	A	46	46	46	46	..	100
114¼	101¼	108¾ Jan. 4.	104 Mar. 16.	105½	106	— ¾	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	9,500,000	Mar. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	105¼	740
180⅞	151	185¾ Jan. 15.	153⅞ Feb. 5.	174¼	174½	+ 7	Lehigh Valley	50	60,501,700	Feb. 26, '12.	10	Ex	166½	175¾	165⅝	174¾	174⅛	142,400
..	..	198 April 8.	156⅞ Jan. 15.

BUY

MANHATTAN TRANSIT

Traded in on New York Curb.

$2⅜ bid—$2½ asked.

Shares $20 par.

Owns franchise giving Company monopoly on passenger traffic, other than on street railway cars, on streets of entire City of New York, covering over 1,000 miles of asphalt pavement;

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through control of Long Acre Electric Light and Power Co. owns perpetual franchise to supply Electric Light in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

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INCORPORATED 1896.

SUMMARY OF GROWTH

	ASSETS.	CAP. & SURP.
1902	$507,000	$250,000
1907	1,600,000	1,393,000
1912	3,531,000	2,517,000

DIVIDENDS PAID FOR SIXTEEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS

GOLD 6% BONDS **CONVERTIBLE 6.66% BONDS**

CALL OR WRITE FOR CIRCULAR E

489 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

WANTED FOR SINKING FUND

C., B. & Q. Nebraska Extension

FOUR PER CENT BONDS

As provided in the Trust Mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, dated May 2, 1887, the sum of

$294,410

Two Hundred and Ninety-four Thousand Four Hundred and Ten Dollars has been set apart for the purchase for sinking fund purposes of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.'s Nebraska Extension 4 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1927, at the lowest price not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest.

Sealed proposals to sell said bonds, indorsed "Proposals of C., B. & Q. Nebraska Extension Bonds," will be received by The New England Trust Company, Trustee, 135 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., until Monday, May 20, 1912, at 12 o'clock M., when the bids will be opened and the accepted bids will be declared.

Accepted bonds are to be delivered to and paid for by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co., at its office, in Boston, Mass., and interest on such bonds will cease May 21, 1912.

E. B. O'CONNOR, Cashier.

Boston, May 1, 1912.

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27,984 investors kept themselves informed in the last three years regarding securities of all kinds through this unbiased and absolutely independent bureau conducted by THE FINANCIAL WORLD for the exclusive benefit of its subscribers. It is a safeguard against all financial frauds, an invaluable aid in the selection of sound securities.

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The Fianncial World 18 Broadway, New York City

The Tidewater Company

First Lien Five Year Six Per Cent. Guaranteed Gold Notes

Secured by Trust Indenture dated June 1, 1908, with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

On June 1, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that, on June 1, 1912, The Tidewater Company will redeem all the outstanding notes of the above-mentioned issue, each for the principal sum of $1,000, of the aggregate face value of $17,000,000. The said notes will be redeemed pursuant to their terms and the terms and conditions of Article Nine of the Trust Indenture securing them, at 101 per cent. of the face value thereof, together with the semi-annual interest due on the redemption date, upon presentation of the said notes, with the unmatured coupons thereof, to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, at No. 37 Wall Street, on or after June 1, 1912. Interest on the said notes will cease on June 1, 1912, and all coupons representing interest after that date will be void.

New York, March 18, 1912.

THE TIDEWATER COMPANY,
By GEO. H. CHURCH, Treasurer.

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58 Park Row, New York. 4½%

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; Y—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Data.	Quotation May 11, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Albany So. 5s..	$1,302,000	2½s	S	M. & S.	95	99
*Am. Gas & El.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	83	87
*Do preferred	1,537,500	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	46	47
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	.....	71½	..
Do 6% cum.pf	3,106,800	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	86¼	87¼
Do 6% notes,'21	1,604,500	3	S	F. & A.	99½	100
Am. Rys. 5, '17.	2,500,000	2½	..	A. & O.	96	96¼
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	V	V	V	26	..
Do preferred	2,180,000	V	V	V	72	..
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	13	17
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	.....	53	60
Do 1st 6s, '33	1,850,000	6	S	M. & N.	82½	..
Aub. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,480,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	102
Aug.-Alk. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	94
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	77	85
Do common..	2,250,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	25	35
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40....	967,000	5	S	J. & D.	101¼	..
Au., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41.	3,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	100 1-8	100¼
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	917,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	97½
Ben. Har.-St. J. 1st 5s, '35....	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Birm'ham R. & El. sub. 5s, '24	945,000	5	A	1924	104½	..
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co.4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	92¼	93½
Do ref.ex.6s,'57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	104½	105
Buf. Cr't'n 1st5s	2,974,000	2½	Q	Dec 30, 11	102¼	103
Buff. Gen. El.5s	2,375,000	1½	..	.....	..	96
Buff. & Lacka. 1st 5s of '28....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	70
B. & L. E.5s,'36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	65	70
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. Falls L. & P.1st5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Butte E.&P.Co.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 20,12	122½	128½
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 12	70	..
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.....	600,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 12	77½	..
Capital Trac...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 12	126¾	127¾
Do 1st 5s, '47	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110½	110¾
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	1,100,000	..	S	M. & N.	96	98
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923.....	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104	104¼
Chi. El. Rys. 5% notes, '14	80,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	98¾
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E 1st 5s...	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	88
Citz. L.H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Clev. El. Ill....	5,734,500	4	V	V	125	128
Do preferred	800,000	6	Q	F.M.A.N	108	..
Clev. El. R 5s,'13	4,955,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100¼	..
Clev'l'd Ry. 1st 5s, '31.....	5,045,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	101½
Colo. Spgs. El. 1st 5s, '20....	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	100
Do L & P5s,'19	800,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	100
Do L.,H.& P. 1st ref.5s,'20	1,200,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	97
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36..	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	96
Do common..	2,000,000	..	Q	J., &c.	80	95
Do preferred	840,000	1½	Q	.....	..	..
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951.	10,782,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¾	..
st. red m'ble..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¾	..
Do unstamp..						
Con. Gas, E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	90¼
Con. Tr. of N.J. Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 11	76	76¾
Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36.....	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104½	105
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s.....	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	94½
Do preferred	6,674,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	96	98
Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22.....	V	V	V	V	93	95
Denver G. & E. 6% notes, '14..	8,659,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Det. Edison Co.	2,500,000	5	S	A. & O.	100¼	100¾
Duluth. Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s, '31.	5,962,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	119½	..
Economy L.&P. 1st mtg. 5s,'56	1,103,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	..
Elec. Util. Cor. Do preferred	1,621,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
El Paso E.5s,'22	2,250,000	..	Q	Apr 15, 12	25	30
Emp. Dis. El.5s	1,500,000	1¼	S	J. & J.	84	87
Erie & Sub. Ry. 5s, '41	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Fed. L. & T. Co	1,925,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90
Do preferred	970,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	88
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.....	4,750,000	..	..	.....	..	21
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.....	2,500,000	1½	Q	J. & D.	97	100
Gas & El.Sec.Co	1,140,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	92½	93
Do preferred	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	98
Grand Rap. Ry. Co. 1st 5s, '16	1,000,000	7	A	Monthly	100	104
Guanaj.P. &	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	92
Do preferred	8,274,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Hamburg Ry. 4s of '26	3,500,000	..	..	.....	33½	35
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	70	75
Hud. R. E. P. 1st 5s, '44.....	650,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
Ill. Cent. Trac. 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s	4,222,000	5	S	F. & A.	88½	40½
Int. Ry. of Buf.:	V	2½	S	J. & D.	93½	94½
Buf. Div.5s,'31	1,620,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	..
Do deb.6s,'17	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	103	105½
L.&O.Div.1st5s	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	103¾	..
B.&L.Div.1st5s	800,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	100
B.&N.FD.1st5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Int. Trac. 4s,'49 receipts	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104¼	105
Jer. Cen. Trigen 5s of '54.....	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	72	73
J. C., H. & P.4s	750,000	5	S	J. & D.	85	94
Joplin & Pit.Ry. 5s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	81¼	82
Kankak. G.& E 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Kan. C. R. & L. Do preferred	V	V	V	V	94	98
Do 1st l.r. 5s	9,543,080	..	Q	Mar. 1, 11	49	21
Do cv. 6s, '12	9,407,500	1¼	Q	M. & N.	94	50
K. C. Belt L. 6s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96¾	94½
K. C. Elv. 4s,'22	5,478,000	3	S	J. & J.	106	97½
Kan. C. West.5s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	79	106¾
K.C. Met. St.Ry'l cn.ex.1st 5s,'13	2,000,000	2	S	M. & S.	82	80
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926...	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97¼	84
Kan. G. & E.pf Do 5s of '22..	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97¼	97½
Leav'n'w'h L.,H. & P. 5s.....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91½	93
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	1,100,000	1¾	Q	J.M.J.O	97½	100
L. Rock H. S. & W. R. R. 4s,'39	2,824,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Lockport G. & E. 5s of '20...	675,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96½
Do L., H. & P. 5s, '38...	1,972,000	2½	S	A. & O.	105	..
Los A.G. & E.5s	1,140,000	4	S	J. & J.	84	85
Met. El. (Reading) 5s of '30.	300,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Min.St.Ry.6s.'13	409,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Min. St. Ry. & St. Paul City 5s of '28.....	2,920,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	..
Mobile Elec. pf	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	99½
Muskogee G. & E. pf.....	600,000	3	S	M. & N.	102	102¼
Nas. L. & P. 5s	9,807,000	5	S	A. & O.	104	105
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s...	645,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15, 12	92½	95
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes. 1912....	1,149,300	1¾	Q	Mar 15,11	95	97½
N. F. Pow.5s,'32	619,000	5	S	A. & O.	99½	102½
Niag., L. & O.P. 5s, '54.....	1,922,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	95
N.Y.& Westch'r Ltg'g M4s,2004	4,910,000	2½	S	M. & N.	83½	86
N.Hud.Co Ry.5s	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	100	..
Nor. Id. & Mon. Do preferred	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	12	15
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948...	4,000,000	..	..	.....	..	57
N. O. Ry. & Lt. 4½s of '35.....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	82½	83
Nor. St. Power. Do preferred	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	87¾	88¼
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	17,544,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	86
Okla. Ry. 5s....	4,033,300	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	90	91½
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28.	3,638,700	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Ont. P. stock..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Ontario Pow. 5s Do deb. 6s,'21	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	..
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945...	6,814,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
O. & C. B. pf. & B. 1st 5s.'28	8,119,000	V	V	V	47¾	49
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	6,949,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94¾	95
Pac. L. & P. 5s, '51....	3,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	93½	94½
Pere Marq.R.R. con.mtg.4s,'51	10,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	98
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30.	8,882,200	2	S	J. & J.	72	75
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes,'12	8,220,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	100¼
Port. Gen. El.5s	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	102½
Pot'm'c El. Pow con. mtg.5s,'36	7,640,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Do 1st 5s,'29	4,953,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102⅞	103
Pub. S. Cor.ctfs	1,700,000	2½	S	Dec 30, 11	108	108½
Pub. Util. Cor.. Do preferred	19,970,440	1½	Q	.....	100½	110½
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan.	45	50
Rep. R. & L. Co Do preferred	500,000	..	..	.....	47½	50
Rich. L., H. & P. 5s of '14...	1,800,000	5	S	J. & J.	98	100
Roanoke R. & E 5s '53	5,200,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Roanoke T. & L 5s, 58	6,360,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 12	78½	79½
Roch Ry. & L.5s Same bond, tax exempt N. Y	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45..	V	V	V	V	95	95½
Rockld.L.& P.5s	2,400,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.....	9,401,000	2½	..	J. & J.	100½	101½
Rutland Ry., L. & P. 1st 5s '49	2,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
	970,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	102½
	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	..
	1,504,000	5	S	M. & S.	96½	97½
	1,702,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Data.	Quotation May 11, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
St. Jos.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P.5s.	4,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
St. Louis R. R. (B'way Cable) 4½s, 1920	1,948	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	98
Sagn. Val. Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s.....	1,000,000	..	S	F. & A.	96½	98½
San Diego Con. G.& E.1st5s,'39	2,450,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23....	1,800,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 12	98½	..
Scranton El. 5s	2,280,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103¼
Scran. Ry. ($50) Do pf. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do con.5s,'32	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	62½	70
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29....	1,100,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	100	101½
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	7,271,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s...	8,623,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
So. Cal. Ed'nCo. Do 5s.....	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	95
South'n Pow. 5s	7,200,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	79	80
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.	9,836,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L.F.L.5s,'26	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Superior W.,L.& P. 1st 4s, 1931.	4,035,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	99
Stand. G. & E. Do preferred	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Syrac. Rap. Tr. 5s of '46.....	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	84
Tampa El. 1st5s	7,468,150	..	S	J. & J.	24½	25
Tex. Trac. 1st 5s	9,837,000	2	S	J. & J.	51	53
Tri-City R. & L. Do preferred Do 5s of '23..	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	..
Unit. Elec. N.J. 4s, '49.....	8,207,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	98
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s....	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82¾	83¾
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) inc. 4s.	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	94¼	94½
UG & E of NJ.5s	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	64¼	64½
United Util..... Do preferred	1,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	28	..
Utica & M'k'k V. Ry. 4½s,'41	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 12	98½	101
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	2,268,000	..	S	M. & S.	97	98½
Wash. R. & El. Do preferred	10,345,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95½	96½
Do con. 4s,'51	5,500,000	1	Q	Mar. 1, 12	89	90
Wash.-Va. Ry., Do preferred	8,500,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 11	94½	95¼
West'n Power..	10,244,000	2	S	M. & S.	86¾	86¾
Do 6% cum.pf	1,378,000	1½	S	May 1, 12	50	..
West. St. G.& E. Do, preferred	1,000,000	2	S	May 1, 12	70	..
Wheel. El. 5s,'41	14,670,000	..	..	.....	82	82½
	6,000,000	6	..	Jan. 1, 12	60¾	65
	3,503,000	..	Q	.....	60	65
	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	95	100
	877,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Data.	Quotation May 11, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Bank Note Co. ($50).....	5,000,000	1	Q	May 15,12	48	50
Do pf. ($50).	5,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	52¾	53¾
Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	2	M	Feb 20, 12	226	228
Do preferred	6,000,000	2	M	Apr. 1, 12	105	107
Am. Glue Co...	1,800,000	1½	Q	May 1, 12	108	112
Do preferred	800,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 12	147	149½
Am. Graphoph..	1,800,000	4	S	.....	5	15
Do preferred	1,500,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Am. Loco. 5s,'14	1,500,000	5	S	A. & O.	100¼	100¾
Am. Screw.....	V	V	V	V	160	170
Am. Typefd.....	8,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 30,12	153	160
Do preferred	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 15, 12	46	50
Do deb.6s,'29	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	98	102
Am. Un. Telph.	1,900,000	3	S	Nov 1, 11	99½	100½
(H's'g) 5s,'57	1,244,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 10	20	25
Am. Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	V	V	V	4¾	40
Asso. Sim. Hdw	5,110,400	V	V	V	..	91
Do preferred	930,500	V	V	V	..	..
Ast. V'neer Mis. & Dock. 6s, '41	500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arlington Mills	8,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	118½	121
Atl. Port. Cem. Do 1st 6s, '25	11,000,000	3	Q	.....	62	..
Bab. & Wilcox.	4,400,000	3	Q	M. & S.	102	104
Baldwin Loco..	15,000,000	7	Q	J.A.J.O	100½	103
Barney & Smith Car 5s of '36..	9,200,000	7	Q	V	52	54
Biograph.....	2,000,000	2½	Q	J. & J.	90	92
Bliss, E. W., Co. Do preferred	V	V	V	V	115	120
Bon Air C. & I. gen. 5s, '34...	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	80	85
Do 5s, '36....	780,000	5	S	J. & D.	122	125
Bord. C. Milk.. Do preferred	21,250,000	4	Q	Feb 15, 12	68	76
Celluloid	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 12	128	129½
Central C. & C. Do preferred	7,925,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	109	110½
Cen. Fireworks. Do preferred	5,125,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	143	145
Chesebr'gh Mfg	1,875,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15, 12	81	83
Con. Rub. Tire. Do preferred	1,406,800	V	V	V	79½	80½
Con. Tel. (Buf.)	1,267,200	3½	Q	March 1	1	2½
Con. Tel. (Pa.) 1st 5s, '31.....	500,000	$10	Q	Apr. 2, 12	15	..
Crocker-Wh'ler. Do preferred	4,000,000	$10	Q	Apr. 2, 12	590	650
Diam. St. Tel. 1st 5s	1,149,500	1½	Q	Dec., 1909	9	10
Doe Run Lead 5s, '15	8,595,200	..	..	.....	40	14
Fairmount Coal 5s of '31.....	V	2½	S	J. & J.	13	..
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) of 1922	5,232,000	5	S	J. & J.	96¼	97
Goodrich,B F,Co Do preferred	2,500,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	73	74
Hav. Tobacco..	30,000,000	..	..	.....	79½	80¼
Hav. Tob. pf....	15,000,000	..	..	.....	104¾	106½
Int. Ed. Pub.Co pf.....	29,790,700	..	..	.....	3	4
Int. Nickel..... Do preferred	4,703,800	..	..	.....	18	18½
Do 5s, '32...	4,000,000	7	Q	Feb. 1, 12	41	43
Interco Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	11,582,626	5	Q	Mar. 1, 12	290	295
K. C. Stocky'ds Do cv. 5s, '13	8,912,626	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	106¼	107½
Do 5s, '20....	8,475,000	4½	S	Apr. 1, 12	100½	101
Lanston Mono..	6,000,000	10	Q	Apr. 1, 12	142	146
Merg. Linotype	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	68¼	69½
Otis Elevator... Do preferred	6,371,500	1	Q	May 1, 12	97½	98½
Pack'd Mto. Car 5% notes, '16..	6,451,100	1½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Poc. Con. Col. 1st 5s, '57....	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100¼	102
Proc. & Gamble Do preferred	3,582,700	2½	S	J. & J.	93¾	94
Producers' Oil. Do conv. 6s..	12,000,000	2	Q	May 15,12	218¾	219½
Rice - Stix Dry Goods pf.....	2,250,000	2	Q	V	185	195
Royal Bak. P.. Do. 6% cum.pf	3,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 30,12	95	100
St. Jos. Lead...	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	98	101
Singer Mfg....	2,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 12	230	233
Stand. Coupler. Do preferred	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	140	147
Stand. Oil, N. J. Do subs. stks	2,000,000	6	Q	Jan. 2, 12	300	310
Stern Bros. pf..	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	422	..
Studebaker Cor Do preferred	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30, 11	105	108
Temple Iron 4s.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	127	132
Un. Typewriter Do 1st pf.....	1,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 12	150	155
Do 2d pf.....	8,000,000	8	S	Dec 30, 11	635	645
Unit. Cig. Mfrs.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 31, 11	1035	1055
U. S. Env. 5s.. Do preferred	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	208	212
Do common..	1,000,000	1	S	Jan. 1, 12	295	300
U. S. Motors pf	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 15, 12	120	125
U. S. Ptg. Co..:	10,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 12	375	380
U. S. Ptg., N. J	10,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 11	600	610
U.S.Worsted pf.	4,375,000	5	Q	Jan., 1912	118	122
West. Elec. 1st 5s, '22.....	2,000,000	3½	Q	Jan 10, 12	1320	1335
Woolworth com	1,000,000	12½	Q	Mar 30,12	470	480
Do preferred	2,000,000	6	Q	Jan. 2, 12	1130	..
	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 12	600	610
	500,000	8	Q	Jan. 2, 12	190	195
	1,000,000	8	S	Jan. 20, 10	190	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend

COAL MINERS VOTE ON TERMS TO-MORROW

President White's Friends Urge Them Not to Reject Tentative Agreement with Operators.

TROOPERS HAVE QUIET DAY

Boy Shot Near Scranton Surprises Physicians by His Vitality—Bullet Pierced Lung.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 12.—Determined efforts were made to-day at several meetings of the miners to obtain backing for National President John P. White and his three district chiefs for the convention which opens here on Tuesday.

The conservative element pointed out the danger of turning down the National district officers, and many of the men now see that to reject the plan which the leaders accepted would be putting the organization in a bad light and perhaps bring about its disruption. It is also plain that antagonists of the administration are taking advantage of the feeling among the miners against the tentative agreement, and are fighting the National and district leaders for personal reasons.

Officers who formed the sub-committee declared that they spent many days in their deliberations with the operators, and that when they signed the agreement they did it with the realization that it was useless to hold out for further concessions.

The same leaders to-day went among the men and referred to the good points of the tentative agreement. The value of the Colliery Committee was discussed at length, and the manner in which it can be used to increase the numerical and financial strength of the union was discussed.

The talk hinged on the work of the Industrial Workers of the World, a rival organization of the miners' union. The conservative leaders declared that to turn down the report of the sub-committee would give the new organization a lease of life and foster a movement to wipe out the present organization.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 12.—Anticipating further demonstrations to-day by miners and their wives, large numbers of State troopers and city police patrolled the scenes of Friday's and Saturday's rioting in North Scranton. In that section, as well as in Jessup and Midvalley, where there have been outbreaks, there were no disturbances to-day.

To the surprise of Dr. J. J. O'Connor and several physicians who have been called in consultation, Louis Brogorobich, the fifteen-year-old boy who was shot in a riot near the Olyphant No. 2 colliery in Dickson City yesterday by Robert Dace, a State trooper, is still alive. When the boy was picked up after the shooting he was thought to be dead, and an undertaker was summoned. This led to a report that the wound was fatal, but when the boy was taken to his home a spark of life was discovered. Even then, Dr. O'Connor stated that death was a matter of moments.

The bullet entered just above the heart. It punctured the left lung and came out under the shoulderblade. Trooper Dace is under bail for a hearing before Squire John Popeck of Olyphant.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—It seems to be the concensus of opinion among the mine officials in the upper hard coal fields that the delegates who will attend the conference at Wilkesbarre on Tuesday will vote to sustain the terms of settlement as negotiated by the National and district presidents.

In the Schuylkill region, it is said, the foreign locals are about evenly divided on the ratification of the agreement, but the American miners strongly favor the peace terms.

NEW TEXAS-DENVER LINE.

Hawley-Trumbull Interests Extending Wichita Falls & Northern.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, May 12.—It is authoritively announced that the Wichita Fals & Northern Railroad, which was acquired by the Hawley-Trumbull interests several months ago, is to be extended to Denver as rapidly as possible. It is proposed to make it one of the most important lines of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system. At the time the road was acquired by its present owners it had a length of 191 miles, exclusive of the Wichita Falls & Southern division, which runs south from this place to Newcastle, fifty miles.

Construction is being rapidly pushed on the extension through Oklahoma, word having been received here that it has entered Beaver County which borders the Texas panhandle on the north and that it will be continued without intermission and in a direct line to Denver, a distance of approximately 400 miles. All told, the plans call for the construction of more than 600 miles of this important part of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system.

It is expected that this road will prove a great feeder for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system, particularly when the Panama Canal is finished.

FILIPINO COINAGE FIGURES.

Table Shows Money System Has Net Profits of $10,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A statement of the operation of the Philippine coinage system prepared by the Bureau of Insular Affairs shows that the net profits derived from seigniorage on the silver coinage, the sale of drafts, and interest on deposits of the gold reserve fund during the eight years which the system has been in operation have reached more than $10,000,000, and amount to more than 45 per cent. of the outstanding circulation. The gold standard fund, which has been built up entirely from these profits, amounted on June 30, 1911, to $10,308,877, having increased about $620,000 during the fiscal year.

A tabulation prepared for each year shows the profits from seigniorage during the last five years alone to have been $8,294,536. To this should be added the seigniorage realized on the earlier coinage from 1904 to 1906, stated in the annual report of the latter year at $1,345,955. The receipts from the sale of drafts and telegraphic transfers during the entire period of the operation of the system have been $762,522, and the interest received on deposits of the gold standard fund in various American banks has been $1,181,790.

There are three items of some importance on the other side of the account—cost of coinage and transportation, $1,125,054; freight and insurance, $41,732, and interest on certificates of indebtedness, $126,741; but the last item is partially offset by the premiums realized on certificates of indebtedness, which amounted to $267,720.

Certificates of indebtedness for one year were issued at the time of the inauguration of the system in order to obtain bullion necessary for coinage, but they were redeemed when the coinage was executed from the seigniorage profits which were available in excss of the amount required for an adequate reserve fund. All such certificates wer eretired by the close of the fiscal year 1908, and interest ceased early in the next fiscal year. The cost of coinage was enhanced by the necessity of the recoinage which became necessary in consequence of the rise in the pric of silvr bullion in 1906, but the recoinage yielded the larger part of the seigniorage profits, affording a large net gain to the gold reserve fund.

The total circulation of the Philippine Islands as reported by Señor Aranata, Secretary of Finance and Justice, for the fiscal year 1911, was 48,155,587 pesos, representing about $24,077,000. This sum, so far as the Government obligations are concerned, is subjegct to the deduction of $1,695,000 in the notes of the Spanish-Filipino Bank, leaving a net circulation of Government currency of about $22,382,000. Against this sum the gold standard fund of $10,308,877 constituted a ratio of more than 46 per cent.

In consequence of this excess above reserve requirements, a law was passed by the Philippine Legislature on Dec. 8, 1911, providing that the gold standard fund shoould be reduced to 35 per cent., of the money in circulation ,exclusive of the certificates protected by a gold reserve, and that the excess above this amount should be covered into the general Treasury of the Philippine Islands.

$5,000 FOR PREVENTORIUM.

Jacob H. Schiff Contributes to Farmingdale Institution Fund.

President Marcus M. Marks of the Tuberculosis Preventorium at Farmingdale, N. J., has received from Jacob H. Schiff a subscription of $5,000 toward the construction of two more open-air camps, in addition to the four new camps recently opened at the institution.

The two new camps, which will contain thirty-two beds each, will cost $25,000. They will be equipped with steam-heated dressing rooms, shower baths, modern plumbing, and open-air schoolrooms. Appeals for subscriptions for the remaining $20,000 and an endowment of $20,000 a year for the maintenance of the sixty-four children in the two new camps have been made.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 11.—Heavy sales of copper are said to have been made in this city on Thursday at 16 cents.

The Calumet and Hecla properties produced in April 10,801,454 pounds of copper, 78,000 more than in March. In April a year ago the quantity was 10,732,707 pounds.

Superior and Boston reports shipments from its McGaw mine of copper ore averaging 9½ per cent.

Winona's rock for the last few weeks has averaged above fourteen pounds of copper per ton.

Recent developments in adjoining properties have so improved the outlok for South Lake that active work is to be resumed at once, and an assessment of $2 per share has been levied.

South Utah Mines and Smelters Company reports April production as 2,991,174 pounds of copper. The concentrates averaged 10.20 per cent. coper.

Both north and south drifts on the 200-foot level of Algomah continues in good ground.

Official reports from the Indiana property are that the shaft on the 600-foot level continues in good stamp rock. It is bottomed at 805 feet in amygdaloid sandstone, carrying fine copper.

TO DEMAND PUBLIC MARKETS

Housewives' League to Hold Mass Meeting at Cooper Union.

The Housewives' League will hold a mass meeting to-morrow night at Cooper Union, at which the establishment of a chain of public markets, five on the east side and five on the west side, will be urged. Ezra A. Tuttle of the State Food Investigating Commission will outline a plan for a system of markets which has been approved by the State Agricultural Commission.

Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the league, will advocate the immediate use of available city property for market purposes, especially the public docks and spaces under bridges. Thomas A. Fulton, who has obtained permission to open a public market under the Queensboro Bridge, will speak. H. B. Fullerton, in charge of the Government agricultural experimenting station on Long Island, will defend the farmer from the charge that he is responsible for the high cost of living. Commissioner William R. Patterson, representing the Borough of Manhattan; Allan Robinson, President of the United Real Estate Interests, and Carl Koelsch, President of the Washington Market Association, will also speak.

Mrs. Heath has just returned from a visit to Connecticut, where she organized Housewives' Leagues at Hartford, New Haven, and several other cities. She will go to Pittsburgh on Thursday to speak at a meeting of the Western Federation of Market Clubs at the Alvin Theatre, and will join representatives of that association in a tour of Ohio, where they will study the open markets of that State.

CANNED GOODS PRICES FIRM.

Demand Is Slackening Except for Peas and Asparagus.

Transactions in the New York canned goods markets last week are said to have been generally satisfactory to sellers. Spot corn was moved freely, and while individual sales were small as a rule, the aggregate business done assumed satisfactory proportions. Prices showed a wide range of variation, but on the whole were quite firm. There was little call for future corn in evidence from the jobbers, and packers are not trying to force business. Brokers handling future tomatoes are said to be having trouble in getting jobbers to place future orders. The majority of wholesalers have apparently contracted for all the early delivery stock required, and are not particularly anxious to take more at the prevailing prices. A steady demand was in evidence for the better and medium grades of spot peas at firm prices. Little activity in future peas was reported. Both spot and future string beans were offered in limited quantities, and consequently values maintained their strong position. Canned asparagus was in good demand, and the market was generally firm despite the concessions made in some quarters to reduce current stocks.

In the canned fruit market the increased movement of California fruits featured the week's trading. Transactions in Southern fruits were nominal, with offerings light.

No important developments were reported from the canned fish end of the trade. Little activity on the part of buyers was in evidence.

Buys Thousand Islands Line.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., May 12.—Announcement was made to-day by the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company that it had purchased the Thousand Islands Steamboat Company, known as the Folger Line, thereby giving the Richelieu Company control of the excursion passenger traffic on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River.

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

Total Sales Week Ended May 11, $16,233,500.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s.....	86	86	86	7
Allis-Chalmers 5s.....	63	62½	63	18
Allis-Chalmers 5s, t. r.	63	62½	63	18
Am. Ag. Chem. 5s.....102	102	102	7	
Am. Cotton Oil 5s.....	95	95	95	13
Am. Hide & L. 6s....	90⅞	90½	90¾	4
Am. Ice Secur. 6s.....	82	80	81	241
Am. Smelt. Secur. 6s..105	104¾	104⅞	73	
Am. T. & T. col. 4s....	91	90¾	90¾	39
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s..114⅝	113¾	114⅝	49	
Am. Thread 4s.....	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
Am. Tobacco 4s.....	95¼	95¼	95¼	2
Am. Tobacco 4s, t. r....	95¼	95¼	95¼	1
Am. Tobacco 6s.....120¼	120¼	120¼	12	
Am. Tobacco 6s, reg..120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	1	
Am. Writing Paper 5s. 90	89½	90	17	
Ann Arbor 4s.....	80½	80½	80½	1
Armour & Co. 4½s.....	91⅞	91¾	91¾	11
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s.	99½	99¼	99¼	208½
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s, r.	98¼	98¼	98¼	5
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	11½
A., T. & S. F. a. 4s, s.	91	90¾	90¾	23
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s.106½	106¼	106¼	21	
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960	102⅞	102¼	102¾	402
A., T. & S. F. conv. 5s.108	107½	108	12	
A., T. & S. F., Trans. S. L. 4s.....	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝	2
At., K. & Cin. 5s.....112½	112½	112½	5	
Atlantic Coast Line 4s. 95½	95⅛	95½	30	
Atl. C. L., L. & N. 4s. 94¼	94	94¼	38	
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s... 98⅛	98¼	98⅛	83	
B. & O. prior 3½s..... 92½	92	92½	36½	
B. & O., P., J. & M.3½s 88	88	88	1	
B. & O., M. R. 5s.....104½	104½	104½	2	
B. & O., P., L. E. & West Va. 4s.....	91¼	91	91¼	2
R. & O., So. Div. 3½s..	91	90¾	90¾	26½
Bethlehem Steel 5s....	98¾	98½	98⅝	76
Brooklyn R. T. 4s.....	86⅜	86½	86⅜	32
Brooklyn R. T. 5s.....104½	104½	104½	2	
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s.....102½	102¼	102¼	4	
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s sta..102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	4	
Bklyn. Union Gas 5s..107½	107⅜	107⅝	10	
Buff., R. & P. gen. 5s.112½	112½	112½	18	
Bush Terminal 5s.....	97½	97	97½	18
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s....	96⅜	96¼	96¼	55
Can. Southern 1st 6s...101¼	101	101	23	
Can. Southern 2d 5s....100¼	100¼	100¼	6	
Cent. Branch Ry. 4s....	92	92	92	5
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s...109¾	109¾	109¾	3	
Central Leather 5s.....	96¼	95⅝	96	73
Cent. New England 4s. 92¾	92¾	92¾	5	
Cent. of N. J. 6s.....	122½	121⅞	122	2
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s.....	95⅝	95½	95⅝	21
Cent. Vermont 4s.....	91½	91½	91½	2
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s.101	101	101	12	
Ches. & Ohio conv. 4½s 93½	92¾	92¾	83	
Ches. & O. con. 5s, reg.111¼	111¼	111¼	22	
C. & O., Craf. V. 5s....101⅜	101¼	101¼	1	
Chicago & Alton 3s.....	71½	71	71	10
Chicago & Alton 3½s...	61¼	60¼	60¼	49
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s....	96⅛	95⅞	96	124
C., B. & Q. joint 4s....	96⅝	96¼	96½	276
C., B. & Q., Ill. 4s....	90⅛	90	90¼	3
C., B. & Q., Ill. 5s....	87⅝	87½	87½	61
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s....	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s..109	109	109	15	
Chi. & Ill. ref. 4s.....	80¼	80¼	80¼	8
E. Ill. con. 6s.....	123¾	123¾	123¾	3
Chi. Gt. Western 4s....	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	22
Chi., Ind. & So. 4s....	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	5
Chi. & Ind. Coal 5s....	108½	108½	108½	4
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s.	98½	98¼	98½	61
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	90½	90½	90½	2
C., M. & St. P. conv. 4½s, w. i.....	102⅛	102⅜	102⅜	1,443
C., M. & Puget Sd. 4s.	93½	93½	93½	8
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. River 5s.....	108	108	108	1
C., M. & St. P., Dak. & G. S. 5s.....	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	3
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	10
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s..	97⅝	97⅜	97½	108
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s.106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	1	
C. & N. W., Mids. Spar. & N. W. 4s.....	93¾	93⅜	93¾	38
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s..	72¼	71⅝	71¾	116
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s.	96½	95⅞	96¼	22
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s.	89¼	88⅞	89⅛	19
C., R. I. & P. 6s.....108¼	108¼	108¼	1	
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s.....	105	104¼	104½	7
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s.123½	123	123½	5	
Chi. & W. Ind. 4s.....	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	7
Chino Copper 6s.....	125⅝	125	125½	24
Cin., Ind. & W. 4s....	87½	87½	87½	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s.....	91¾	91¾	91¾	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. 4s.....	90½	90½	90½	6
C., C., C. & St. L., C., M. & M. 4s.....	90	90	90	1
Col. Midland 4s.....	45	45	45	4
Col. Industrial 5s.....	76	75½	75½	13
Conn. R. & L. 4½s, stp.101¾	101¾	101¾	4	
Consol. Tobacco 4s....	95¼	95¼	95¼	14
Col. & Southn. 1st 4s..	96¾	96	96	21
Col. & Southn. ref. 4½s.96⅞	96½	96⅜	15	
Corn Prod. Ref. 5s, 1934..	93¼	93	93	10
Del. & Hudson lien 4½s.101⅜	101	101	8	
Del. & Hud. conv. 4s..	98	98	98	63
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s....	99⅛	99	99⅛	91
Den. & R. Gr. con. 4s..	87	87	87	3
Den. & R. Gr. ref. 5s..	86¾	86	86	27
Des M. & F. D. 4s.....	78	78	78	1
Det. & Mack. g. 4s....	92¼	92¼	92½	6
Det. River Tun. 4½s..	99¼	99¼	99¼	3
Distilled Secur. 5s.....	75½	74	75½	100
Du Pont Powder 4½s..	89⅝	89	89¼	29
E. T., Va. & G. con. 5s.111¾	111¾	111¾	12	
E. T., V. & G. div. 5s..107¾	107¾	107¾	1	
Erie 1st con. 4s.....117½	117½	117½	2	
Erie 1st con. 4s.....	89½	89	89¼	14
Erie 1st gen. 4s.....	79¼	79	79¼	20
Erie conv. 4s, A.....	87½	87	87¼	19
Erie. conv. 4s, B.....	79⅝	79	79⅝	28
Erie. Penn. col. 4s....	90	90	90	2
Erie. & Pitts. 3½s, B..	91½	91½	91½	1
Evans. & Ind. con. 6s.108	106	106	2	
Flint & P. M. 6s.....108⅝	108	108⅝	6	
Ga. & Ala. 5s.....106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	6	
Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s....105¼	105½	105½	1	
General Motors 6s.....	99¾	99½	99¾	17
G. R. & Ind. 4½s.....	105	105	105	2
Gt. Nor. ref. 4¼s.....	101	100⅝	100⅝	62
Green Bay deb.	12¼	11½	12¼	30
Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s.....	93	93	93⅜	8
H. E. & W. T. 5s, sta..104¼	104¼	104¼	3	
Hous. & T. Ct. 1st 5s. 109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	1	
Hock Valley 4½s.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	3
Hudson Co. Gas 5s.....	105	105	105	1
Ill Cent. ref. 4s.....	95¼	95	95⅛	12
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953.....	90¾	90¼	90¾	8
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953.....	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Ill. Steel 4½s	92¼	92	92⅛	57
Ind. Steel 5s, J. P. M. & Co. rcts 101¾	101	101¼	266	
Interborough R. T. 5s..104¼	104	104¼	197	
Inter.-Met. 4½s	82⅜	81⅜	82⅛	278
Int. Navigation 5s.....	79	78⅝	79	12
Int. Paper conv. 5s.....	90	90	90	10
Int. Steam Pump 5s....	93¼	93	93	11
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s.....	101	101	101	1
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s.....	65⅛	64⅞	64⅞	16
James. F. & Clear. 4½s	94	94	94	1
Kan. & Mich. 1st 4s....	91⅝	91⅛	91⅛	1
Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s....	98¾	98½	98¾	4
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s..	80	79⅝	79⅞	20
Kan. City So. 3s.....	72⅝	72½	72½	21
Kan. City So. 5s.....	98⅝	98½	98⅝	7
Kings Co. El. 4s.....	85¼	85¼	85¼	2
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta...	85	85	85	14
Kings Co. El. L., P. M. 6s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	1
Lake Erie & W. 2d 5s..104	104	104	2	
Lake Shore 3½s.....	88⅝	88¾	88⅝	50
Lake Shore 4s, 1928..	93½	93¼	93½	36
Lake Shore 4s, 1931...	93⅜	93¼	93⅜	207
Lack. Steel 5s, 1915...	91	90½	91	7
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950...	77¾	77⅜	77⅝	5
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923...	94¼	94	94	16
Liggett & Myers 7s...120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	60	
Liggett & Myers 5s....	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	130
Liggett & Myers 5s,reg.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	½
Long Dock 6s.....124½	124½	124½	1	
Long Island ref. 4s....	97	97	97	10
Long Isl. Ferry 4½s...	98	98	98	1
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s.115	115	115	1	
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s.	99½	99¼	99½	84
L. & N., St. L. D. 3s..	69¼	69¼	69⅞	2
L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s	92⅝	92½	92½	7
L. & N., S. Ry. joint 4s	89⅝	89½	89⅝	8
Man. Con. 4s.....	97½	97	97½	2
Mer. Marine 4½s.....	64⅞	64¼	64⅞	50
Mex. Pet. ref. & cv. 6s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s...	90½	90½	90½	13
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s..	62½	62½	62½	3
M., L., S. & W. ext. 5s.100	100	100	1	
M., S. S. M. & A. 4s..	96¼	96¼	96¼	5
Minn. St. Ry. 5s.....	101½	101½	101½	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s..	81½	80	81¼	7
Mo., K. & Ok. 5s.....	106	106	106	5
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s..	88	87	87½	25
Mo. Pacific 4s.....	74	73¾	74	6½
Mo. Pacific con. 6s....	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917.....	99¾	99½	99¼	6
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920....	99	99	99	1
Mobile & Ohio new 6s.120¼	120¼	120¼	1	
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s. 86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	1	
Morris & Essex con 7s.108	108	108	1	
Morris & Co. sf. 4½s.. 89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	1	
Nat. R. of M. pr. 4½s. 90¼	90¼	90¼	1	
Nat. Tube 5s, J. P. M. & Co. cfs.....100¾	100¼	100¾	64	
N. Or., M. & C. 5s.....	92	90¾	91	76
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s. 87¼	86½	86⅝	73	
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s....	94	94	94	3
N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s. 82¾	82	82⅜	24	
N. Y. C., M. C. 3½s....	80	80	80	3
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 5s 99¾	99¾	99¾	5	
N. Y. C. & St. L. deb. 4s 90	89⅞	89⅞	14	
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 4s 90	89	89	9	
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 5s.103⅝	103⅜	103⅜	26	
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-conv. 4s, 1956...	92	92	92	6
N. Y. & Greenw. L. 5s.105	105	105	1	
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 6s 129½	129	129½	9	
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s.	95	94	95	8
N. Y. R'y's, ref. 4s....	70¾	70¼	70⅝	88
N. Y. R'y's, adj. 5s....	54⅛	52⅞	53½	209
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s.	88	88	88	4
N. Y. Telephone 4½s..100¼	100¼	100½	72½	
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s....	99¼	98⅞	99¼	103
Norfolk So. 1st ref. 5s.100	99⅜	100	5	
Norf. & West. con. 4s.	99	99	99	14
Norf. & West. div. 4s.	93	92½	93	7
Norf. & West. conv. 4s.112⅝	111¾	112⅝	45	
N. & W. cv. 4s, full pd.110½	110½	110½	10	
N. & W., Poca, C. & C. 5s	92	92	92	3
N. P., St. P. & D. 4s..	96	96	96	3
Northern Pacific 4s....	99⅞	99⅜	99⅝	134
Northern Pacific 3s....	69¾	69½	69⅜	38
No. Pac. Terminal 6s.111¾	111¾	111¾	1	
Ozark & Cher. Cen. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99⅝	1
Ore. R. R. & N. 4s...	95¾	95⅜	95⅜	6
Ore. Short Line 6s.....112¾	112¾	112¾	1	
Ore. Short Line con. 5s.110½	110½	110½	1	
Ore. Short Line ref. 4s. 93½	93¾	93½	62	
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s.... 91½	91⅜	91½	9	
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s.... 100¼	100	100¼	76	
Pac. Power & L. ref. 5s 95	93½	93½	12	
Penn. gtd 4½s.....103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	6	
Penn. gtd. 3½s, 1916... 97¾	97¾	97¾	5	
Penn. R. E. 4s.....100⅞	100¼	100¼	2	
Penn. gtd. gold 4s.....	97¼	96¾	97¼	5
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1912.. 99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	21½	
Penn. conv. 3½s. 1915.. 97⅝	97½	97½	32	
Penn. 4s, 1948.....	103¼	103⅛	103⅜	16
Peo. Gas. Chi., C. 5s.101⅜	101¼	101⅜	1	
Peo. & Eastern inc. 4s. 44¾	44¾	44¾	1	
P. Lorillard 7s.....	121¾	121¼	121½	73
P. Lorillard 7s, reg....	121¾	121¼	121¾	½
P. Lorillard 5s.....	95¾	95	95¼	66
Phila., Balt. & W. 4s..102½	102½	102½	1	
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, ser. D.....	97¼	97¼	97¼	2
P., Shen. & L. E. 5s, 1940 .....118¼	113¼	113¼	1	
Pub. Serv. s. f. 5s....	94¾	94	94¼	62
Ray Consol, conv. 6s..115	114	114	32	
Reading gen. 4s.....	98⅝	98¼	98¼	112
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940..	93	92½	93	22
Rio G. West. 1st 4s...	85½	85½	85½	1
St. L., R. Mt. & P. 5s. 84½	84	84	84	23
St. L., I. M. & S.ref.4s. 80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	8	
St. L., I. M. & S.gen.5s.105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	1	
St L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s.....	84	83½	83½	17
St. L., & S. F. R. R. gen. 6s.....	87⅝	87½	87½	31
St. L., & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s.....	79¼	79	79¼	21
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s.	91½	91½	91½	2
St. L. & S. W. con. 4s.	83	82½	82½	60
St. L. & S. W. 2d inc. 4s.....	81½	81¼	81¼	2
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s.125¾	125¾	125¾	4	
St. P., M. & M., M. C. 6s	127	127	127	1
San A. & A. Pass 4s...	86¾	86¾	86¼	4
Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s.	80	79¾	80	37
Sea. A. L. gold 4s.....	87¼	87¼	87¼	12
S. A. L. gold 4s, stpd..	87⅜	87¼	87⅜	13
South. C. & Ga. 1st 5s.102¾	102¾	102¾	4	
South. Pacific col. 4s..	91¾	91¼	91¾	1½
South. Pacific conv. 4s.	95½	95⅛	95⅜	162
South. Pac. ref. 4s....	95¼	95	95	155
So. P., S. F. term. 4s.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	1
So. Ry. 1st 5s.....	107½	107½	107½	26
So. Ry. gen. 4s.....	78⅞	78½	78⅝	156
So. Ry., M. & O. 4s..	87	87	87	1
So. Ry., St. L. 4s.....	89	89	89	6
T. C. & I., B. div. 6s..103½	103½	103¾	10	
T. Assn. St. L. ref. 4s. 94½	94	94½	2	
Texas Co. conv. 6s....	99	98	99	40
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s...108⅜	108⅜	108⅝	1	
Third Av. ref. 4s.....	83	82⅝	82⅞	61
Third Av. adj. 5s.....	73½	70	73½	321
Third Av. 1st 5s.....109½	109½	109½	10	
Third Av. 4s, t. r., sta.	75	72¾	75	10
Tol., St. L. & W. col. 4s, 1917	71	71	71	1
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.	61	61	61	1
Union Bag & P. 5s, sta.	94½	94½	94½	4
Ulster & Del. ref. 4s..	86½	86½	86½	1
U. El. Rys. L. inc. 6s.	89	88	89	98
Union Pacific 1st 4s...101¾	101½	101⅝	78	
Union Pacific conv. 4s.102½	102	102⅜	272	
Union Pacific ref. 4s..	96¾	96½	96¾	59
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s..	68	68	68	25
Un. Rys., inv. 5s, Pitts. issue	84	83¾	83¾	13
U. S. Realty & I. 5s...	80¾	80	80⅝	2
U. S. Rubber 6s.....	104⅝	104½	104⅝	46
U. S. Steel 5s.....	102¾	101⅞	102⅛	426
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.....	102½	102⅜	102½	102½
Victor Fuel 5s.....	86	86	86	5
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s...	96½	96½	96½	3
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s.....	99¾	99¾

WHEAT EXCITED ON GOVERNMENT REPORT

Some Private Experts Challenge Figures as Prices Slowly Rise on Varying Crop Outlook.

WORRY IN COARSE GRAINS

Cotton Market Irregular on Widely Divergent Planting and Trade News —Provisions Trend Downward.

The feature of the news in wheat during the last week was the Government report, which was issued on Tuesday. The first interpretation of the report was bearish, and next morning the market opened weak, but immediately rallied, and later sold at the previous high record, with the Northwest making new high levels on apparently a stampede of shorts in the July. This was considered to be a local condition in the Northwest, due to the technical situation in the July and the decreasing stocks of wheat at Minneapolis.

The near-by position was influenced by the strength of cash wheat and reports of good sales for milling nearly every day at Western points. The visible supply showed a large decrease in the United States points and a heavy decrease at Canadian points. The latter was due to the beginning of the heavy movement at opening of navigation into distribution and exports of Manitoba wheat. The demand for American wheat was, of course, limited to the domestic milling requirements as the price of No. 1 Northern Manitoba is from 10 to 12c a bushel lower than any of the American grades of similar quality.

The Government report was a surprise in two ways. It made a higher condition than looked for, in view of the private reports previously issued, but, on the other hand, made a larger decrease in the area standing for harvest than had been looked for. The conditions in the Ohio Valley were reported line with the previous expectations. In the States east of the Alleghanies the conditions were high, while they were also high in the hard Winter wheat States and on the Pacific Coast.

The Government Report on the abandoned acreage did not coincide with some of the private reports, and one expert, who has been traveling through the sections for several weeks, emphatically stated that the Government was 1,250,000 to 2,250,000 acres too low on the area standing for harvest. In the State of Kansas alone this State report made the area 700,000 acres larger than the Government report. The indicated crop, as reported by the Government was 370,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat, compared with 430,000,000 bushels last year.

The report, owing to the high condition on the Pacific Coast, shows that the principal part of this decrease of 60,000,000 bushels will be east of the Rockies. From the very favorable reports on both Spring and Winter wheat on the Pacific Coast is evident that the crop there will be little, if any, short of last year, and may even be larger.

The fact that an estimated excess in crop of nearly 50,000,000 bushels in the hard Winter wheat States over last year still leaves the Winter wheat crop east of the Rockies 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels short of last year is a very strong indication of the seriousness of the damage in the great States of the Central West. The result of this great shortage will be to make a demand for wheat for the Central West of unusual proportions on the hard Winter surplus States and on the Spring wheat States, and it is a matter of history that crops unequally distributed rather tend to an enhancement of prices through the cost of distribution.

The reports on the development of the Winter wheat crop since May 1 have been very encouraging. There have been good rains all over the territory, and the hard Winter States have improved or maintained their previous promise, while the conditions in the soft Winter wheat States have in many sections been improved, according to the advices.

With the situation in the Winter wheat States the question of the size of the Spring wheat crop is a very important one. There has been some apprehension, owing to the small amount of Fall plowing in the Spring wheat regions, that there would be a decrease in area. Nevertheless, the report from conservative and careful interests in the Northwest are tending toward very limited decrease if any, in the three States, with probability of considerable increase in Montana, which will be tributary to the Eastern markets. The season was comparatively early and for a month has been very favorable. Work has progressed rapidly and the advices all indicate a most propitious development of the early crop. There have been good rains the past few days all over the Northwest and the new wheat is coming up a strong, sturdy, and, owing to the cool weather, a deep-rooted plant.

The promise at present is looked upon as better than an average, so that there is opportunity for even more than average loss between this time and harvest, and still produce an average yield per acre. Even with a decreas of 5 per cent. in area, an average yield per acre of Spring wheat would give a crop of 75,000,000 bushels more than last year, which would more than make up the decrease in the Government estimate of the Winter wheat. If the Government acreage is too low, the Winter wheat crop might easily turn out more than now promised. On the other hand, the carry-over from last year is expected to be fully 25,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, so that, taking into consideration an average crop of Spring wheat, the present promise of Winter and the carry-over, the total supply may not be greatly different from a year ago.

Out of the supply of a year ago there have already been exported 70,000,000 bushels, and the export for the full year will probably be 80,000,000 bushels. It will, therefore, be seen that even if the total supplies, including an average crop per acre of Spring wheat, the short crop of Winter and the carry-over, are about the same as a year ago, there will still be opportunity for considerable export business. The supplies last year were, including the carry-over, 711,000,000 bushels, out of which 80,000,000 bushels will be exported. A crop of 370,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat this year, an average yield per acre of Spring, giving a 266,000,000-bushel crop on a 5 per cent. decrease in area, and a carry-over 25,000,000 bushels less than last year, would give a grand total supply of 701,000,000 bushels, or but slightly less than a year ago.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN—The corn market during the last week has been influenced by the weather conditions which have prevailed from day to day and by the Government report of the progress of plowing and planting, and to a more moderate extent by the progress of the development of the pastures and hay crop. The Government report, as expected, showed a smaller amount of plowing done than usual, and the seeding of Spring wheat, seeding of oats, and seeding of cotton was fairly well advanced by the first of May the decrease of about 15 per cent. in the proportion of plowing done compared with the average was undoubtedly in corn. On the other hand, the amount of planting done of all kinds was 48.9 per cent. compared with an average of 55.2 per cent., showing that there was very little delay in the actual planting of grains.

A decrease of 15 per cent. in the plowing for corn wold be approximately that 15,000,000 acres of the area usually plowed by May 1, have not been turned over. The report of the amount of hay in farmers' hands showing a total of only 3,888,000 tons, compared with 7,546,000 tons last year and the general strength in feed stuffs of all kinds, naturally had influence on the cash and nearby deliveries. The weather conditions which have prevailed since May 1 have not been of the best, but work has been pushed. Several storms have swept across the country, and the principal complaint at present is a lack of a period of ten days or two weeks for the completion of ordinary planting. It is undoubtedly a fact that the planting season for corn will be later than usual. The official figures, however, show that the average date of general planting in the great States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, and Ohio is May 13 to May 14, and the average date of the ending of planting is May 26 to May 31 in these States. It will be seen that the season while late is not so late as to be beyond remedy with favorable weather the coming two weeks.

OATS.—The market was heavy before the Government report came out, but following this report prices rallied very sharply and exhibited a great deal of nervous apprehension not only as to the position of the old crop supplies, but as to the prospects for the new. The report on the progress of plowing and planting was construed as directly indicative of a late oats crop, while the report as to a more backward condition of pastures and meadow lands on May 1 than looked for was also considered a very bullish factor. The market was easily advanced, but on the advance a calmer feeling developed and prices reacted. While it is a known fact that the seeding of oats has been late in many sections, and possibly the full increase in area expected has not been seeded, the weather conditions have remained cool, with an ample amount of moisture all over the country, and there has been scarcely a word of complaint regarding the development of the growing crop. The conditions confronting the crop during June and July may be distinctly unfavorable, but as the situation now exists it is certainly promising and the reports all indicate a most favorable development so far in May of meadow lands and of pastures.

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products, after a period of prolonged bull movement, ran into a period of active speculative liquidation, and a very sharp reaction in values, particularly in lard. The advance was brought about by general apprehension over prospective supplies of hogs, although the current movement was good and the stocks of product very heavy. The disappointing movement of other livestock and high prices for other meats and fats had a direct bearing naturally on hog products of all kinds.

Notwithstanding the apprehension regarding the future supply the packing for the last week reported was only 20,000 less than last year. Hog receipts the past few days have been somewhat more limited, but this had not been much of an influence. The last report on the stocks showed disappointing reduction, and the demand for both meats and lard has been very slow at the advance. With this condition existing when the speculative demand ceased and support was withdrawn prices very rapidly reacted on attempt of holders to realize profits. A sharp break in the oil market at New York added to the pressure on the lard market at Chicago.

COTTONSEED OIL.

At the outset of last week there was a resumption of bullish activity which resulted in a new high level of values being established, but the tendency of prices was downward during the succeeding sessions. It was apparent that the market was suffering from an assailable technical position brought about by persistent speculative buying and elimination of much of the scattered short interest. Sentiment has become more confused because of the depreciation of values during the last week, but it is ostensible that those recently antagonizing the advance and many who continue to entertain bearish views, are basing their opinions principally on the theory that with the comparatively limited declines, speculative liquidation has not been drastic enough to again place the market in a healthy position rather than on the belief that there will be a burdensome carry-over from this production of the last large cotton crop. Prominent in the operations of the week was the realizing by the West and moderate buying credited to the formidable refining shorts.

While the light offerings of crude oil at the South and the fair control of spot supplies by refiners serve to inject a moderate degree of steadiness in the spot situation, this was not sufficiently important to sustain the entire price list. It was evident that consumptive inquiry was quieter, and the course of lard values during the week was not counted on to inspire a great deal of buying by consumers. It was reported that users of compound lard were willing to take only extremely small lots at a time, and while during the week manufacturers of the lard substitute advanced prices, this resulted from high priced oil and stearine more than from an augmented demand. Incidentally, oleostearine values have declined, reflecting a less urgent inquiry from compounders. Foreign purchasing of oil is said to be quiet and mainly for the better grades. Reselling and reshipping of oil is noted. Exports continue liberal, however, and, according to the National Provisioner, are 824,000 barrels from September 1, or 409,000 in excess of last year.

Developments through the South are receiving a large amount of attention, although dealings in new crop oil options have not been heavy or especially significant. There has been some buying on the late start of the cotton plant and unprepared soil in the Central West and East, but with levels for the early Winter months at nearly 70 there is caution noted. Some of the buying has been predicated on recent bullish farm animal reports, but it is well realized that the cotton crop this coming season can be approximately 2,000,000 bales under that of last season and yet there will be quite as much oil received, assuming that refining losses will not be as heavy and that higher prices for seed will be an incentive for freer offerings from farmers than occurred this past year. Latterly, oil prices are much higher, which, of course, are not conducive to heavy advanced buying by consumers in general.

COTTON.

Fluctuations during the last week in the cotton market were quite erratic, and at times were not in harmony with the news developments, particularly weather changes. It was evident that there was a contraction in outside speculation, but this was not indicative of a diminution in interest. It appeared as though many were inclined to await developments of the crop over this period, which is generally considered as crucial. Evening up of accounts has therefore occurred, but the week has not been without feature in the speculative department. The gossip was that certain spot interests had become quite convinced of an unfavorable crop prospect, and this clique, reinforced by prominent Southern concerns, had taken actively to the bull side. Credence was given to such statements, although it was obvious that the recurring reactions from the frequent rallies represented opposition being given by other powerful interests.

Some students of the situation ventured the opinion that the proper people were not bulling the list, but it was ostensible that the disposition to take aggressively to the short side was lacking, this being discouraged by the failure of good weather to be experienced for an appreciable length of time. Just a week ago there was heavy precipitation through the sections where complaints have been most emphatic, and during the succeeding days there were local showers to increase the uneasiness concerning the early start of the plant. It is true that the correspondence on crop conditions was not entirely of a pessimistic character, but the majority of the reports were bullish, with the exception of those referring to the Western territories. In Texas and Oklahoma crop prospects and reports seem quite as bright as those from the Central West and parts of the East are gloomy, and, while there are some dispatches referring to an excess of moisture in the banner cotton producing State, the apprehension on this score is not great. However, from the flooded areas and most sections of Alabama and Georgia, the persistency and the tenor of the generality of advices cannot be mistaken. These complaints still dwell chiefly upon the neglected soil preparation or the inability to prepare the ground properly, due to the abundance of moisture, and, naturally, there is a great deal of concern as to the likelihood of receiving more serious complaints with the advancement of the season. Of course, the lateness of the crop, if not overcome by forcing weather, will serve to jeopardize the yield by an early frost.

Some authorities have wired during the week that in parts of Alabama (from which State, with the possible exception of Georgia, complaints have been most serious) all but a small percentage had been planted and that more than half was up to a good stand. Such advices were so much in the minority that they were regarded skeptically, and, even allowing for the usual exaggeration that occurs during the life of a crop, the consensus of opinion was that the optimistic accounts from the Eastern belt are at least premature, probably representing isolated areas and instances. It must be said, however, that in sections where there was only light moisure during the week conditions must have been benefited, as temperatures were seldom highly favorable, so on this account light showers were not productive of a great deal of pessimism.

With weather conditions commanding the bulk of attention, interest centred on old crop deliveries has dwindled, bearing out earlier predictions that the crop prospects would largely aid in determining the season-end levels for this large crop. Southern spot quotations are well maintianed above a parity with local futures, although the inquiry is quiet. Home trade demand, judging by most reports, has slackened, due partly to the advanced quotations, and probably to some extent by the proximity of the Presidential election; but withal the stability of quotations would indicate a fairly well-sold-up condition among mills. Foreign trade advices are rather conflicting, but the reports do not savor of distinct dissatisfaction. From Manchester the cables suggested a quieter period. With the constantly advancing levels of the raw material it is not surprising that there is a belief that many foreign spinners who contracted for future requirements at lower levels have liquidated, accepting their profits. Of course, wherever this occurred, the purchasing power for the ensuing seasons is correspondingly increased.

Meanwhile, spinners' takings continue liberal, and this is variously construed. The demand from this source naturally results in rapid assimilation of the old crop. A conservative assumption also would be that consumption has shown some expansion, but many contend that in the event of higher prices spinners will be more independent and better prepared for emergencies, particularly as the visible supply is substantially above that of last season. The latest statistical statement shows world's takings of American cotton to date of 12,271,000 bales, against 9,975,000 last year. The American mill takings of this quantity amounts to 4,565,000 bales, against 3,971,000 last year. The total visible supply is 1,300,000 bales in excess of last year, nearly all points showing a proportionate increase of holdings, as compared with the previous season. There have been 14,923,000 bales of this crop brought into sight thus far this season, against 11,403,000 bales reported into sight at this time last year.

RUBBER MARKET DULL.

Local Market Awaits Results of To-morrow's Auction in London.

Trading in the New York crude rubber market was featureless last week. Manufacturers showed little interest in the situation and continued to buy supplies only as required. Early in the week dealers showed little inclination to force buying, but later concessions were made in several instances to stimulate the activity of consumers. Operators in the local market are awaiting results of the next fortnightly auction in London, which will be held to-morrow. According to cable advices, the offerings will consist of about 600 tons of plantation rubber.

Quotations on Ceylon, Mexican, and African rubber in the local market remained generally steady throughout the week, the decline in massel red from $1.02 to 96 cents a pound being the only change noted in these grades. Quotations on up-river fine and coarse and island fine showed a falling off of 2, 1, and 1 cent a pound, respectively. Island coarse remained unchanged at 62 cents. Prices on Caucho ball declined 4 cents a pound and stocks of Corinto and Esmeralda rubber showed a drop of 3 and 2 cents, respectively. Soudan grades, excepting Gambia prime, also suffered a decline.

EXPECT FINE PEACH CROP.

Georgia Fruit Exchange Makes Estimate of 5,000 Carloads.

Prospects for an excellent crop of Georgia peaches this year are exceedingly bright, according to J. H. Hale, a Connecticut and Georgia peach grower. Commenting on the present outlook for Southern peaches in the current issue of The Fruit Trade Journal, Mr. Hale says:

"The cold, wet Winter and late Spring put in some good work on the peach trees of Georgia. Never in the twenty years of my orcharding have I seen trees look as well at this time of the year. They are so full of vigor that although blooming was a month late the fruit has grown rapidly and is now up to full size. The drop is over and a big crop is assured.

"The Georgia Fruit Exchange estimates the season's crop at 5,000 carloads, but am told that the Fruit Growers Express counts on handling nearer 7,000. The Georgia Central Railroad officials are going through the territory estimating the output of each variety and the time of ripening, and by June 1 should have an accurate estimate of the entire crop. Excessive rains in logging camps have restricted the activities of crate and basket manufacturers, and a crate famine is expected in some sections."

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

8,773. TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SUPPLIES.—Tenders will be received by the Deputy Postmaster General, Hobart, Tasmania, until June 10, for six miles of paper insulated, lead-covered telephone cable, (Schedule No. 38;) glassware for batteries and battery material, (Schedule No. 39;) tape, ink, and oil for telegraph instruments, (Schedule No. 40;) common battery telephones and parts, (Schedule No. 41;) insulators and parts, (Schedule No. 42;) iron, copper, and bronze wire, copper tapes and binders, joints, jointing sleeves, (Schedule No. 44;) wire and cable, (Schedule No. 45.) Local representation is necessary.

8,774. RAILS AND FISHPLATES.—Tenders are invited until May 29 by the Secretary, Department of Home Affairs, Melbourne, Australia, for supplying 50-pound and 60-pound steel rails and fishplates, required for the construction of the Kalgoorlie-Port Augusta Railway.

8,775. DREDGERS, BARGES, AND STEAMERS.—The Minister of Commerce, St. Petersburg, Russia, invites tenders for two dredgers at an estimated cost of $335,000; six steam mud barges, which will cost about $370,000; two steamers, costing about $40,000, and coal barges at an estimated cost of $25,000, for the Sea of Azov. Tenders will be received through local agents only.

8,776. BOATS.—The Treasury Department, Constantinople, Turkey, will accept tenders for three tugboats for the Tigris, at an estimated cost of $122,000; Customs coast guard vessels, estimated at $75,000, and Admiralty boats, the cost of which is estimated at $90,000.

8,777. ENVELOPES, INK, WAX, &C.—Tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster General, Brisbane, Australia, until June 5, for envelopes, (Schedule 214;) ink, also brass fronts, (Schedule 218,) and obliterating ink, sealing wax, and twine. (Schedule 219.)

8,778. TELEGRAPH MATERIAL.—Tenders will be received by the Deputy Postmaster General, Melbourne, Australia, for the following supplies: 1. Until May 28 for 100 tons of bronze wire, 262 tons of hard-drawn copper wire, 188,500 copper binders, 11,500 sleeves, and 126,000 copper tapes. (Schedule 686.) 2. Until June 4 for 870 tons of galvanized iron wire, 51 tons of galvanized steel wire, and 12,500 sleeves, (Schedule 687,) and 1,100 telephone protectors.

8,779. CANVAS.—Tenders will be received by the Deputy Postmaster General, Sydney, Australia, until June 5 for supply and delivery of canvas, cotton duck, and tanned drill for two years. (Schedule 162.)

8,780. RAILWAY SUPPLIES.—The Public Works Department, Madrid, Spain, invites tenders for the construction and exploitation of a narrow-gauge line from Logrono to Torrecilla de Cameros. The same department will receive tenders until May 29 for the construction and exploitation of several sections of the Madrid Electric Tramways. Tenders will be received through local firms only.

8,781. PIER CONSTRUCTION.—The Urban District Council, Rhyl, Wales, will accept tenders for the erection of a pier at an estimated cost of $256,000.

8,782. CABINETS AND FILING DEVICES.—Tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry for Finance for supplying 100 filing sections, 50 panel ends, and 100 index cabinets for the use of the Government departments. Sealed tenders will be received until May 23 at L'Economat Central Du Ministre Des Finances, Cairo, Egypt, at which address the Cahier Des Charges, together with samples, may be seen. Temporary (legal) domicile in Egypt is necessary for the contractor.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A report from Bogalusa, La., tells of the organization at that place of the Louisiana Wood Products Company, capitalized at $500,000. The company will manufacture resin, turpentine, pitch, and other by-products from the waste of lumber mills. The officers of the concern are W. H. Sullivan, President; J. H. Cassidy, Vice President; F. L. Jinsman, Secretary, and H. D. Bickham, Treasurer. It is said that the raw materials required will be obtained from the Great Southern Lumber Company.

Among recent elections to membership in the New York Mercantile Exchange are R. F. Bloomfield, with J. H. Fancher & Co.; A. H. Cole, with Gude Brothers & Keifer Company; R. A. Lopez of V. Lopez & Co., W. B. Brown, Jr., of W. B. Brown & Sons, Joseph Taucer of Taucer Brothers, and C. P. Gearon, with the Fox River Butter Company.

FINANCIAL NOTE.

An issue of $1,100,000 Asheville Power and Light Company first mortgage thirty-year 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds is offered in part at 95 and interest, yielding about 5.35 per cent., by the Equitable Trust Company and Redmond & Co., and Hambleton & Co. of Baltimore. The bonds are due April 1, 1942, and are redeemable at 105 and accrued interest. The company owns the entire street railway, gas, and electric lighting properties of Asheville, which is the distributing centre for the western part of North Carolina.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. Motion calendar. 1—In re John H. Starin. 2—C & O Ry v. Stajanowski. General calendar. 235—Penn Steel Co v. N Y City Ry. (apportionment proceeding.) 234—Same v. same. (validity of lease.) 240—Same v. same. (Met stockholders' dividend claims.) 238—Same v. same. (N Y Railways advance for tort damages.) 239—Same v. same. (prorating fixed charges.) 241—United States v. Joline & Robinson. (corporation income tax.) 242—Same v. Whitridge. (corporation income tax.) 228—Motion Picture Patents Co v. Independent Co. 231—Rushmore v. Badger Brass Co. 201—Sunch Electric Co v. Interborough R T Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J. Jury calendar. 332—U S v. Nipissing Mines Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Discharges. George Ellen, E. N. Skinner, I. Epstein, E. F. & W. J. McCarthy, S. Merritt J. N. Dlome, J. Kuschner, D. Lurie, E. M. Browner, N. Tannenbaum. Under objections. Owen Treanor, S. B. Rosenthal. Adjourned cases. Eliza M. Adams, M. S. Myers, H. Markum, H. Siegel, D. Klepner, M. Garbarsky, J. Lapin, D. Landon, Abramowitz & K. involuntary cases. Petitions. Dairy Products Co., Hotel York. Motions. Terminal Hat Co, Smith & Probstein, Knick. Paper Co., I. Perlberg, E. N. Kahn, Fink, F. Sackett, N., Tannenbaum, M. F. Barrow, J. T. Reinhardt, I. Don, Sam Glassberg, Froehe & Volbatle, Glash & L., A. Rabinowitz, Knick. Paper Co. (2,) Binderman & Binderman, J. T. Reinhardt, H. Siegel, Hamilton Cigar Stores Co., S. Stein, M. I. Perlowitz, Poughkeepsie Glass Works, Friedman Brothers, B. Korman, A. S. Bock, Poughkeepsie Glass Works, H. Siegel, L. Cohn, Harbor Dredging Co., H. D. Klemman.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Admiralty. 196—Sanborn v. Panama R R. 200—Reid v. Fargo. 210—Bennett v. Arbuckle Brothers. 211—Baker v. Tug Bridgeton. 212—N E New Co v. Tug N Y Central No 26. 219—N Y C R R v. Tug New Hampshire.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Equitay calendar. 33—Panoullas v. Nat Equipment Co. 34—Panoullas v. Powell. 70—Fishel-Nessler Co v. Fishel & Co. 80—Southern Real Estate & Ins Co v. C R E Law List Co. 84—Paul v. Rothschild. 69—Graves v. Gray. 88—United States v. Han Yung.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Jury calendar. 141—Evalenko v. Bourtzeff. 352—O'Neill v. Penn R R. 204—McGrath v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 163—Chernee v. Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. 342—Fescnik v. Central R R of N J. 330—United States v. 65 Bottles Slivovitz. 337—Shaudalla v. Lehigh Valley Coal Co. 297—Katanica v. Penn R R. 225—United States v. 35 packages Panama hats. 231—United States v. 14 packages Panama hats.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard J. Litigated motions. 1—Whitman v Morris. 1½—People v. N Y Bldg Loan Banking Co. 2—Matter of Bronx Boulevard. 3—Bankers Trust Co v. Dietz. 4—Same v. R. E. Dietz Co. 5—Peckham v. Irwin. 6—Matter of 189 and 190 8th Av. 7—Schall v. Schall. 8—Warner v. Hall. 9—Weisman v. California Fruit Canners' Assn. 10—Rowals v. Docan. 11—People ex rel Looram v. Henderson. 12—Muller v. Bammann. 13—Allen v. Gelershofer. 14—Meyers v. Dalton. 15—Dilg v. Strauss. 16—Lark v. Jonas. 17—Dunn v. Fullerton. Weaver Realty Co. 18—McCartney v. Creelman. 11—Ehrenshaft v. Sloane. 20—Doctor v. Manice. 21—Soper v. Hertzberg. 22—Lepidus v. Linch. 23—Falcone v. Goldberg. 24—Furthman v. Furthman. 25—Hermann v. Empire Realty Corp. 26—Spellman v. Terminal Warehouse Co. 27—Keyes v. Kutler. 28—Matter of Oakley. 29—People ex rel McCahill v. Creelman. 30—Title Guar. &c, Co v. Deludicibus Bldg Co. 31—Flocker v. Hudson & Man R R. 32—Ginsberg v. Auto Coaching Co. 33—Matter of Lustig, (Walsh.) 34—Kronethal v. Rosenthal. 35—Shapiro v. Chenrah Poelzadak Mascher Illia. 36—Zaffino v. Bracco. 37—Matter of Pulner. 38—Coutts v. Well. 39—Alsop v. Alsop. 40—Feeny v. Single Shingle Corp. 41—Nat Bank of Commerce of Detroit v. Bass. 42—Neuberth v. Neuberth. 43—Matter of Golding, (Fridenberg. 44—Matter of Golding, (Castle Foundry Co.) 45—Matter of Golding, (Callettl.) 46—Matter of Golding, (Keller Lumber Co.) 47—Empire City Sav Bk v. Lennon Const Co. 48—Matter of Cheves. 49—Jackson v. Picarillo. 50—Maher v. Maher. 51—Yfantes v. Harmandas. 52—Thorne v. Thorne. 53—Vogel v. Feingold. 54—Krum v. Krum. 55—U S Fidelity & Guar Co v. Ireland. 56—Kaufman v. Kaufman. 57—Flanagan v. Milo. 58—Same v. same. 59—Silver v. Silver. 60—Larney v. Henderson. 61—Melchiori v. Richichi. 62—Lubelsky v. Lubelsky. 63—Matter of J W Walker Co. 64—Epstein v. Tuchman Bros Const Co. 65—Bataille v. Carpenter. 66—Culver v. McCarthy. 67—Matter of McCormick. 68—Valentine v. di Pelazzie. 69—Hastings v. Met Trust Co. 70—Kopsky v. Kopsky. 71—Hoy v. Sullivan Motor Co. 72—Gilmore v. Gilmore. 73—Hughes v. Hughes. 74—Matter of Walton Av. 75—Cromwell v. Stearns. 76—Wertz v. Cohen. 77—People v. Campbell. 78—Coutant v. Mason. 79—Nadler v. Tarnigroder Bene Socy. 80—Alsop v. MacHugh. 81—Cascade Hotel Co v. Orleans R E Co. 82—Franklin Sav Bank v. Klein. 83—Morro v. Dinsalio. 84—Grenwich Sav Bank v. Steiner. 85—Matter of Mooney. 86—Hastorf v. Esser. 87—Lask v. Jonas. 88—Brucherhoff v. Vollmar. 89—Solomon v. Adler. 90—Thompson v. Counes. 91—Hall v. Hall. 92—Nachod v. Smith. 93—Miccio v. Krottenberg. 94—Coffin v. Tevis. 95—Matter of Roth. 96—Ruger v. Schenck. 97—Matter of Holy Socy of the House of Israel. 98—Potter v. Potter. 99—Lachman v. Lippman. 100—Tarlofsky v. Tarlofsky. 101—Frankfort Marine Accident & Plate Glass Ins v. Canavan Bros Co. 102—Peer v. Hoagland. 103—Matter of Kaufman. 104—Gilbert v. McNulty. 105—Empire City Sav Bank v. Greybill. 106—Matter of Union Life Ins Co. 107—Matter of Universal Silk Mill. 108—Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen v. Wolfe. 109—Red Hook Lt & P Co v. Rightmeyer. 110—Ginsberg v. Automobile Coaching Co. 111—Matter of Baker St. 112—Prentice v. Pigueron. 113—Bartlett v. Youngman. 114—Matter of Villaremo. 115—Same v. same. 116—Crown Embroidery Wks v. Shotland. 117—Goldsmith v. Hamilton Terrace Co. 118—Chesterman v. Brown. 119—State Bank v. Herrman. 120—McParker v. Mann Sec Co. 121—Fedden v. Rosenheimer. 122—McCabe v. same. 123—Bennett v. F L Fisher Co. 124—Rambaut v. Tevis. 125—Young v. Schatt. 126—Bell v. Star Co. 127—City R R Employees' Loading Rome Realty Co. 128—Blake v. same. 129—Mabon v. Miller. 130—Hoffman v. Froma Realty Co. 131—Rotmansky v. Ruppert. 132—Russell v. Am Gas & Elec Co. 133—People v. Deblase. 134—People v. Parisi. 135—Weiman v. Gordon. 136—Wood v. Fiske. 137—Rosenzweig v. Rosenzweig.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Erlanger, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Guy, J. Motions. Demurrer. 433—De Kay v. Bank of Montreal. Preferred causes. 5106—Letwin v. Letwin. 4703—Blum v. Blum. General calendar. 221—Stanton v. Frankler. 544—Papantonio v. Papantonio. 4765—Castelli v. Burns. 2647—Vidi v. United Surety Co. 4590—Wieser v. Wm Guggolz Co. 4749—Hudson Marble, Slate & T Co v. Farquharsen. 1354—Furniss v. Furniss. 4493—First Cong Sons of Jacob and Isaac, People of Zobno, v. Schiff. 3785—Rubsamen v. Schultz. 4808—Pierce v. Banks. 4770—Rice v. Halsey. 4385—Beebe v. Swain. 622—Rand v. Rio Plata Mining Co. 1561—Gavigan v. Reiser. 1860—Allen v. Bank fronts. (Schedule 218,) and obliterating ink, sealing wax, and twine. (Schedule 219.)

8,778. TELEGRAPH MATERIAL.—Tenders will be received by the Deputy Postmaster General, Melbourne, Australia, for the following supplies: 1. Until May 28 for 100 tons of bronze wire, 262 tons of hard-drawn copper wire, 188,500 copper binders, 11,500 sleeves, and 126,000 copper tapes. (Schedule 686.) 2. Until June 4 for 870 tons of galvanized iron wire, 51 tons of galvanized steel wire, and 12,500 sleeves, (Schedule 687,) and 1,100 telephone protectors.

8,779. CANVAS.—Tenders will be received by the Deputy Postmaster General, Sydney, Australia, until June 5 for supply and delivery of canvas, cotton duck, and tanned drill for two years. (Schedule 162.)

8,780. RAILWAY SUPPLIES.—The Public Works Department, Madrid, Spain, invites tenders for the construction and exploitation of a narrow-gauge line from Logrono to Torrecilla de Cameros. The same department will receive tenders until May 29 for the construction and exploitation of several sections of the Madrid Electric Tramways. Tenders will be received through local firms only.

8,781. PIER CONSTRUCTION.—The Urban District Council, Rhyl, Wales, will accept tenders for the erection of a pier at an estimated cost of $256,000.

8,782. CABINETS AND FILING DEVICES.—Tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry for Finance for supplying 100 filing sections, 50 panel ends, and 100 index cabinets for the use of the Government departments. Sealed tenders will be received until May 23 at L'Economat Central Du Ministre Des Finances, Cairo, Egypt, at which address the Cahier Des Charges, together with samples, may be seen. Temporary (legal) domicile in Egypt is necessary for the contractor.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A report from Bogalusa, La., tells of the organization at that place of the Louisiana Wood Products Company, capitalized at $500,000. The company will manufacture resin, turpentine, pitch, and other by-products from the waste of lumber mills. The officers of the concern are W. H. Sullivan, President; J. H. Cassidy, Vice President; F. L. Jinsman, Secretary, and H. D. Bickham, Treasurer. It is said that the raw materials required will be obtained from the Great Southern Lumber Company.

Among recent elections to membership in the New York Mercantile Exchange are R. F. Bloomfield, with J. H. Fancher & Co.; A. H. Cole, with Gude Brothers & Keifer Company; R. A. Lopez of V. Lopez & Co., W. B. Brown, Jr., of W. B. Brown & Sons, Joseph Taucer of Taucer Brothers, and C. P. Gearon, with the Fox River Butter Company.

FINANCIAL NOTE.

An issue of $1,100,000 Asheville Power and Light Company first mortgage thirty-year 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds is offered in part at 95 and interest, yielding about 5.35 per cent., by the Equitable Trust Company and Redmond & Co., and Hambleton & Co. of Baltimore. The bonds are due April 1, 1942, and are redeemable at 105 and accrued interest. The company owns the entire street railway, gas, and electric lighting properties of Asheville, which is the distributing centre for the western part of North Carolina.

7294—H Friedlander v. Lanier. 7295—M Friedlander v. same. 8390—Savitzky v. Johnson. 1716—Moehs v. Shulaf. 4418—Davis v. N Y House Wrecking Co. 4445—Cohen v. Boger. 3035—Foster v. Aitkin. 2168—Carson v. Broadbent. 4053—Shubert v. Morning Telegraph. 4192—Horsman v. W H P Motor Co. 289—Feigel v. Reuch. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Amend, J. 4375—Ciravolla v. Bakers' & Cons Comp Yeast Co. 6321/2—Wagner v. Nassau Elec R R. 23½—Levine v. South B'klyn R R. 381½—Crane v. B'klyn Union El R R. 4495—Hughes v. Conroy Bros. 1036½—Robb v. B'klyn Heights R R. 1022½—Senior v. same. 1018½—Sapadin v. same. 4198—Anderson v. Holbrook, Cabot & R Co. 2424—Cooperman v. Hopper. 4598—Del Giorno v. Howes Transportation & Const Co. 4599—Gadson v. Marco Brothers. 4602—Mayer v. Turner. 4603—Leichman v. The N Y Butchers' Dressed Meat Co. 4605—Roche v. Gernsback. 4607—Kopralik v. Brecher. 4608—Kelleher v. Green. 4615—Strybos v. Schaefer. 4616—Carr v. Scott. 4617—Engelhardt v. The Henry Elias Brewing Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Hotchkiss, J. 3699—English v. Bates. 4500—Stahlberg v. Lesser. 4423—Ruschowsky v. Diva Realty Co. 4332—McDonald v. City of New York. 4450—Monerieff v. City of New York. 4076—Rush v. Koch. 4077—Darnegi v. Koch. 4546—Sweet v. Ellis. 4473—Blutinger v. Seadale. 4414—Johnson v. Phoenix Towing & Transp Co. 4415—Mendez v. Martin. 4078—Deutsch v. City of New York. 4079—Shapiro v. City of New York. 4364—A. Fabrigio v. City of New York. 4371—J. Fabrigio v. City of New York. 4665—Fedden v. Rosenheimer. 4666—McCabe v. same. 4672—Birmingham v. Miller, Inc. 4674—Puleros v. Schaefer. 4675—Carlouch v. Comforti Excavating & Foundation Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Brady, J. 1019¼—Sedwards v. L I R R. 4182—Miller v. City of New York. 4153—Deveraux v. Curran. 761½—Simonson v. N Y, N H & H R R. 1525½—Hessel v. Joline. 1069½—Levy v. B H R R. 641—Purcell v. City of New York. 1496—Cousin v. City of New York. 2617—Chester Billings & Son v. Eldlitz. 2058—Buchi v. Rouss. 131—Duffy v. Keogh. 3444—Rundbach v. Beardsley. 3386—Mellwitz v. Renken. 3464—Kristiansen v. Wennemer. 1722—Schactele v. Bristor. 1501—McConnell v. Thomas & Buckley Operating Co. 3338—Ritzkovitch v. National Ice Co. 3342—Kohn v. Mahoney. 281—Korn v. Altman. 4200—Alverson v. Bingham. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Hendrick, J. 4336—Waldman v. Beinhauer Bros Candy Co. 4499—Sigmund v. City of N Y. 4327—Benjamin v. City of N Y. 4600—Pietsch v. Peerless Printing Co. 91—Post v. Sharkey. 948½—Borman v. Interborough R T Co. 3152—Rickert v. Lindenmeyer. 2552—Jendricks v. Burn. 2565—S Joseph v. City of N Y. 2566—I Joseph v. City of N Y. 4801—Gerber v. City of N Y. 330—Cooper v. Fidelity Dev. Co. 330¼—Smith v. Fidelity Development Co. 7105—Mattson v. Phoenix Const Co. 4293—Bortoluzzi v. Kranish. 4552—Wallace v. Wells. 4570—Goldsmith v. Le Compte. 4571—Grabowitte v. Jordan. 4572—Wilson v. Mirsky & Co. 4574—Spector v. Feldman. 4576—Duke v. Kemp Real Estate Co. 4601—West v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Emerson, J. 1045¼—Laver v. Whitridge. 1046½—Same v. same. 1056

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MAY 18, 10 A.M. July 13 June 1, 10 A.M. July 31 June 5, 1 A.M. July 17
June 15, 10 A.M. Aug. 10 June 29, 10 A.M. Aug. 24 June 26, 1 A.M. Aug. 14

The "Lusitania," "Mauretania," and "Campania" will sail from New York at 1 A. M. Wednesdays, subject to the discretion of the Commander.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD
Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, eastbound.

New York-Mediterranean-Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.
Write for Itinerary. Sailing hour noon.

IVERNIA	CARPATHIA	SAXONIA	PANNONIA
May 16	a June 4	June 12	a b June 20
July 3	a July 18	Aug. 1	a b Aug. 8

a Omits Madeira. b Omits Genoa. Quotations furnished for any Tours. Round the World Trips $600. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America.
Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N. Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS

New 45,324 Ton **OLYMPIC** Sails from NEW YORK **MAY 25** 1:00 P.M.
JUNE 15 JULY 6
JULY 27 AUG. 17

NEARBY SAILINGS
Cedric .....May 16, 12:00 N'n
Lapland .....May 18, 10:00 AM
Minnewaska ...May 18, 10:30 AM
Oceanic .....May 18, 12:00 N'n

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Oceanic...May 18, noon | Majestic.....June 1
Olympic (nw).My. 25, 1PM | Oceanic.....June 8

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Cedric.....May 16, noon | Adriatic.....May 30
Celtic.....May 23, noon | Baltic .....June 6

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
New York...May 25 | St. Paul.....June 1

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct, Pier 58, N.R.
Minnewaska.May 18, 10:30 AM | Minneapolis.June 8
Minnetonka, June 1, 10:30 AM | Minnewaska.June 15

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Lapland .....May 18 | Zeeland.....June 1
Kroonland .....May 25 | Vaderland .....June 8

FROM BOSTON **To The MEDITERRANEAN**
CRETIC, May 18, 11 AM. CANOPIC, June 8, 4 PM.

CANADIAN SERVICE.
LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA
MONTREAL VIA QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL
•TEUTONIC May 18, June 15, July 13
LAURENTIC May 25, June 22, July 20
•CANADA June 1, Jun 29, July 27
MEGANTIC June 8, July 6, Aug. 3
•Only One Class of Cabin (II) Passengers.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEXT SAILING
S. S. AMERIKA
London—Paris—Hamburg
MAY 16, 9 A. M.

HAMBURG AMERICAN
Largest S. S. Co. Over 400 SHIPS
in the World 1,210,000 TONS

Atlantic Service
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

MAY SAILINGS
Amerika .....16th, 9 A. M.
Pres. Grant.....18th, 10 A. M.
§¶Pennsylvania ..23d, 11 A. M.
Cincinnati .....25th, 1 P. M.
Kais'n Aug. Vic..30th, 10 A. M.

JUNE SAILINGS
‡Victoria Luise.... 6th, 9 A. M.
Pres. Lincoln..... 8th, 11 A. M.
Amerika .....13th, 9 A. M.
§¶Pretoria .....15th, 9 A. M.
Cleveland .....20th, 10 A. M.
Hamburg .....22d, 12 noon
Ka'n Aug. Victoria.27th, 9 A. M.
Pres. Grant .....29th, 10 A. M.

JULY SAILINGS
Cincinnati ..... 4th, 12 noon
§¶Pennsylvania .... 6th, 10 A. M.
Amerika .....11th, 2 P. M.
Pres. Lincoln.....18th, 9 A. M.
Cleveland .....25th, 9 A. M.
§2d Cabin only.
¶Will call at Boulogne. ‡1st cabin only.

Mediterranean
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa.
S. S. HAMBURG
May 15, 9 A. M.
S.S. Moltke, May 29, July 6, 10 A.M.

TWO IDEAL CRUISES
Around the World
Nov. 9, 1912. (From New York) | Feb. 27, 1913, (From San Fran.)
By S.S. CLEVELAND (17,000 Tons.)
DURATION EACH CRUISE 110 DAYS | COST $650 UP
including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore, railway, hotel, shore excursions, carriages, guides, fees, etc.

JAMAICA AND THE PANAMA CANAL
Cuba, Hayti, Colombia, Costa Rica.
—WEEKLY SAILINGS BY—
"Prinz" and other Steamers
To Panama $75 ROUND TRIP $142.50

25-DAY CRUISES, $140
allowing 2 to 3 days on Isthmus.
Optional Shore Excursions.
—NEXT SAILING—
S. S. Prinz August Wilhelm
May 18, 2 P. M.
Connecting with PERU-CHILE to and from PANAMA.

Write for booklet of any cruise.
Hamburg-American LINE
41-45 Broadway, N. Y.
'Phone 1900 Rector.

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FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).
Sailing Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
•La Savoie.....May 16 | •La Provence.....June 6
•La Lorraine.....May 23 | •La Lorraine.....June 13
‡France (new)....May 30 | ‡France (new)....June 20
•Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 8 P. M.
One class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
La Bretagne.....May 18
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

E. H. LOW AGENT ALL LINES REGULAR RATES. 1123 B'WAY, N.Y. TEL. 1303 MAD. SQ.

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EUROPEAN TOURS
Also Passage Tickets to Europe via all Steamship Lines at lowest rates.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
Tel. Franklin 1940. 396 Broadway, New York.

Sight-Seeing Yacht
Observation Around Manhattan Island Daily. Battery Pier, South Ferry, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.
Sun rises..4:45 | Sun sets..7:08 | Moon rises..3:01

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:32	5:00	10:40	11:18
Governors Island	4:47	5:23	11:20	0:00
Hell Gate	6:37	7:13	12:55	1:35

Arrived—Sunday, May 12.
SS Carmania, Liverpool, May 4.
SS Themistocles, Palermo, April 28.
SS Oceania, Naples, April 30.
SS Petroleine, Cette, April 22.
SS Craigendoren, Barry, April 25.
SS Amsinck, Monrovia, April 23.
SS Orland, Macoris, May 4.
SS Hafnia, Amherst, N. S., May 9.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, May 9.
SS Altamaha, Galveston, May 3.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, May 11.
SS Santiago, Progreso, May 6.
SS Longwy, Dundee, April 27.
SS Hondines, Port Tampa, May 7.
SS Hartlepool, Shields, April 10.
SS Idaho, Boston, May 11.
SS Madeirense, Port Antonio, May 7.

Incoming Steamships.
DUE TO-DAY.

Teresa	Palermo	Apr. 28
Wakefield	Narvik	Apr. 23
Ethelalda	Dunkirk	Apr. 24
Crown of Galicia	Glasgow	Apr. 26
Taormina	Naples	Apr. 27
Manhattan	Antwerp	Apr. 28
Borgestad	Grangemouth	Apr. 28
Prins Willem III	Haiti	May 6
George Washington	Bremen	May 4
Lapland	Antwerp	May 4
Morro Castle	Havana	May 9
Minnewaska	Southampton	May 9
Oceana	Patras	Apr. 20
Ryndam	Rotterdam	May 4
California	Glasgow	May 4
Bretagne	Havre	May 4
Canada	Gibraltar	May 4
Allemannia	Inagua	May 4
San Juan	San Juan	May 4
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 11
Seguranca	Havana	May 7
Antilles	New Orleans	May 7
El Oriente	Galveston	May 7

DUE TO-MORROW.

United States	Christiansand	May 7
Berlin	Gibraltar	May 7
Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	May 7
Chicago City	Swansea	Apr. 30
Cerea	Algiers	Apr. 30
Saramacca	Trinidad	May 7
Borinquen	Porto Rico	May 7
Turrialba	Bocas del Toro	May 7
Brazos	Galveston	May 7
Huron	Jacksonville	May 10
City of Savannah	Savannah	May 11

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Birma	Libau	Apr. 30
Iroquois	London	May 1
Queen Adelaide	Barry	May 1
Campanello	Rotterdam	May 2
Ottawa	Sunderland	May 1
Joseph J. Cuneo	Jamaica	May 9
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Kingston	May 9
Saratoga	Havana	May 12
El Dia	Galveston	May 9

Outgoing Steamships.
SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Madonna, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Uller, St. Kitts	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Taormina, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Zulia, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Colon	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, San Domingo	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Wellgunde, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Clive Grove, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hamburg, Naples	——	9:00 A.M.
America, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

By Wireless.
SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 12, (MARCONI.)
SS Lapland, Antwerp to New York, 198 miles — at 7 P. M.; due 18th, 10 A. M. Red Star Line.
SS Campanello, Rotterdam to New York, 938 miles E. at 8:20 A. M. Uranium Line.
SS Canada, Marseilles to New York, 193 miles E. at 7 A. M.; due 18th, 8 A. M. Fabre Line.
SS George Washington, Bremen to New York, 193 miles E. at 5:50 P. M.; due 18th, 9 A. M. North German Lloyd.
SS Minnewaska, London to New York, 336 miles E. at 3 P. M.; due 18th, 8 P. M. Atlantic Transport.
SS California, Glasgow to New York, 736 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 14th, 8 A. M. Anchor Line.
SS Bretagne, Havre to New York, 650 miles E. at 11:05 A. M.; due 18th, 6 P. M. French Line.
SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, (UNITED.)
SS Seguranca, Nassau to New York, 160 miles S. at 8 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, 221 miles S. E. at 7 P. M. Quebec S. S. Co.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.
SS Bremen, at Cherbourg, May 12.
SS Prinzess Irene, at Naples, May 12.
SS Caronia, at Fishguard, May 12.
SS Benedick, at London, May 12.
SS Bohemian, at London, May 12.
SS Caledonia, at Moville, May 12.

Sailed.
SS Mauretania, from Queenstown, May 12.
SS Kroonland, from Dover, May 12.
SS Cameronia, from Moville, May 12.
SS Rotterdam, from Boulogne, May 12.
SS Carpathia, from Fiume, May 12.
SS Mesaba, from London, May 11.

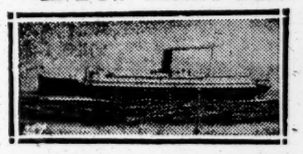
Passed.
SS Touraine, New York for Havre, signaled Brow Head.
SS Trent, New York for Southampton, passed the Lizard.
SS Tennyson, New York for Port Said, passed Sagres.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco) —Shinyo Maru ..... May 13	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Sanuki .....May 16	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Hercules .....May 17	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India.May 17	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia...May 20	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco) —Lurline .....May 24	6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Aorangi .....May 24	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Tacoma)—Tacoma Maru.....May 24	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco) —Sierra .....May 27	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....May 31	6:30 P.M.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

2 DAYS OCEAN—
A Few Hours Rail



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All points South and Southeast, via
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FAST MAIL Sailings THURSDAYS
FOR
LONDON-PARIS-BREMEN
Sailings on SATURDAYS for
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New Magnificent Passenger and Freight Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday, 12 noon, Pier 16, East River, (foot of Fulton St.)
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Sailings every Wednesday at 12 noon.
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Sailings every Saturday at 12 noon.
Connecting at Port Limon, Costa Rica, for San Jose and intermediate points on the Northern Railway; also at Colon for Panama City and West Coast ports of Central America, Mexico, and South America. Booklet.
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Additional weekly sailings from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans.

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VIA SOUTHERN TRACK.
Between New York & ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA, KAISER FRANZ JOSEF I. (new), MARTHA WASHINGTON, etc. Ample life-boat and raft accommodation for passengers and crew guaranteed. GRAND MUSIC FESTIVAL at Vienna June 21-July 1.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
Paris—London—Rotterdam.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tues.. 10 AM
•Noordam .....May 14
•Ryndam .....May 21
†Rotterdam .....May 28
•Potsdam .....June 4
•VIA BOULOGNE s|M.
†PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE.
Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
California..May 18, 10 AM | Caledonia..June 1, 9 AM
Cameronia..May 25, 2 PM | Columbia..June 8, 1 PM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
For new Illustrated Book of Tours apply HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

Inexpensive Trip to Europe
Uranium S. S. Co. Ltd., 18 B'way, N. Y.
Regular sailing to **Rotterdam** by large one cabin steamers from New York, $50 & up. Through tickets to LONDON. Write for booklet, plans, etc.

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AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, etc.
Weekly Sailings (approx.) Write for literature.
1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class $55.00.
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135 acres; beautiful elevated location; mac-

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Taormina..May 14; June 20. Mendoza.....June 29
Rates $65, $70, $75, and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

BERMUDA
Lowest Rates. Frequent Departures.
Bermuda Tickets good for return by Quebec S. S. Co.
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OR ANY STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT.

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on desirable improved property will receive prompt attention and be quickly acted upon by
LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
SURPLUS - - 5,500,000
160 Broadway, New York.
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367 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

Geo. R. Read & Co
REAL ESTATE
20 Nassau St. 3 East 35th St
West Side.

FOR SALE
ON LIBERAL TERMS
Valuable plot, 100 x 350, S. E. cor. 5th Ave. and 102d Street. Opposite Central Park. Fine location. High ground. Suitable for Charitable Association, Hospital, etc.

3 dwellings, St. Nicholas Avenue near 130th Street, plot 54 x 125.

4 story and basement brown stone dwelling, West 92d Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue.

4 story brick apartment, 23d Street, between 8th and 9th Avenues, 28 ft. 4 in. x 142 ft. 6 in. with alley to 24th Street.

Plot of about 25,000 sq. ft., with old buildings fronting on Rose and Vandewater Sts. and B'klyn Bridge.

Apply GERALD R. BROWN
2d Floor, 165 Broadway

105 WEST 69TH STREET.
For sale or rent; 4 stories, brownstone; 14 rooms, 2 baths; elegantly decorated; convenient location for doctor. Apply owner, Room, 803, 32 Broadway.

A.—$1,000 cash buys private house, 131st St., near 7th Av.; open plumbing; tiled bath; parquet floors. Chas. McKenna, 147 4th Av.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Tobruk Construction Co.
BUILDERS
AND
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
888 EAST TREMONT AVE., BRONX.

Sacrifice!—Throgs Neck, Bronx, near Sound, corner Berkley Av. and Clarence St., 24 rooms; fine condition; expensive fixtures; steam heat; barn; 200 by 100; business or private; easy terms. Caretaker, or Ford, 171 8d Av.

CHOICE PLOT
100x100, suitable factory purposes. Will sacrifice for $6,000. S. Cowen, 784 E. 156th St.

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Beautiful 8-Room Cottage
Three short blocks from shore; only 32 minutes from Penn. Station, N. Y. City; on 2 full lots; macadamized streets, cement walks, curbs, &c.; gas and electric lighting, sewered property; privilege of fine bathing beach, dock, anchorage, and high-class yacht clubhouse; refined and select neighborhood and elegant surroundings; cheap; terms to suit purchaser. Waterfront, Box N 37 Times.

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CHOICE COUNTRY HOME
(On the Glorious Hudson)
In a beautiful high-class section of homes of charm and refinement, either directly overlooking the majestic Hudson and Palisades or back from the river in a select, restricted, parklike region of great trees in N. Y. City limits.
COUNTRY CHARM, CITY COMFORTS.
High, Healthful, Beautiful, Accessible.
Only a few minutes north by N. Y. Central. (Broadway Subway express is available at 231st St.) Beautiful all-year homes and grounds for sale from $8,000 to $40,000. Some at bargain prices—one shown above 15% below cost because owner's business in California now. Little cash. Terms very attractive. List, with photos, on request. Booklet.
ALONG THE HUDSON CO.
84 William St., N. Y. City. 4178 John.
Address Room 1204.

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In the City of Yonkers, N. Y.
A residential park of delightful, well-kept homes, laid out amid broad streets, beautiful trees, flowers and shrubbery.
Overlooking the Hudson River, on the west and Van Cortlandt Park on the south.
Artistic bungalows and other homes built to order, at prices from $5,000 upward. Terms reasonable.
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Residence plots on highest land in New York City.
Reached in 35 minutes from 42d Street by Broadway Subway to Van Cortlandt.
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FOR SALE OR TO LET—Fine house, improvements; plot 75x200; terms to suit. Valentine & Kane, 242 Mamaroneck Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

Davenports Neck
New Rochelle, N. Y.
An excellent building site of nearly four acres, large water frontage, suitable for high-class residence.
Price very reasonable.
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FOR RENT OR SALE—Modern stucco house, 10 rooms and 2 baths; large living room; spacious porch. Price $11,000. Rent $75. Modern house, 10 rooms, bath; rent $50.
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BE SURE
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527 5th Av., N. Y.

SCARSDALE.—Rent or sale, stucco house, 12 large rooms, 2 baths, 1½ acres, fine shade; small brook and duck pond; stable, 4 rooms, bath. Angell, 16 East 42d St.

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FACTORIES EVERYWHERE, 9 CLINTON ST.
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We build annually from fifty to one hundred houses in all varieties, enabling us to meet the requirements of all classes of homeseekers.
HAVE JUST COMPLETED
thirty splendid new homes, beautifully designed, with all modern improvements, on liberal plots, ranging in price from $3,850 to $10,000, all to be sold upon easy terms and tenants guaranteed.
WILL BUILD TO ORDER
if desired, according to your own ideas and plans without extra expense, and furnish free rent in neighborhood during construction.
SEND FOR BOOKLET
containing prices, terms and full particulars
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Beautiful Mapleton
IN THE PARK SECTION OF BROOKLYN.
Never in the history of Brooklyn home building has there been presented to the buyer such a favorable opportunity for owning your own home
The most artistic, sanitary, and up-to-date construction known to the science of building—one and two-family brick houses.
Prices, $4,250 to $5,500.
Terms, $100 cash and balance monthly, like rent.
Send for particulars and our illustrated photographic booklet.
You will be interested.
Take Sea Beach line to Bay Parkway Station, or
Phone Cort. 7440. Special Manager.
60 Liberty St., Room 67, N. Y. C.

ONE FAMILY
LIME AND BROWNSTONE.
EIGHT ROOM.
OUR NEW OPERATION
OF 28 HOUSES
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Hot-water heat. Selected hardwood trim. Bookcases in library. Mirror doors. Gas ranges with water heaters attached. Parquet floors. Electric lights. Tiled kitchen and bath. Laundry and servants' toilet in cellar. Showers. Burglar-proof doors. Streets asphalted.
$750 CASH. BALANCE AS RENT.
HENRY MEYER BLDG. CO.,
COR. AVE. D AND EAST 25TH ST.,
Near Flatbush Ave.

$5,600.—Practically new two-family brick, adjoining Prospect Park, athletic grounds; easy terms; beautifully decorated; good tenants; Church Av. station Brighton Beach L, Franklin, Smith, Church, Reid Av. cars. Owner, 602 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

$300 Down $25 Monthly Buys a splendid home at Cost Price. All modern improvements; large, light rooms; beautiful location. Write for booklet.
Snavely Construction Co., 1,537 E. 28 St., B'klyn

TERMS TO SUIT.
New House and Garage, $5,750; overlooking Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn. 801 Ave Q, Brooklyn.

MUST SELL MY HOUSE.
Will accept $100 cash; tiled bath; parquet floor; hardwood trim; elegantly decorated; 30 minutes, elevated railroad to Manhattan. Address A. E., H 284 Times Downtown.

AT COST OF FORECLOSURE.
22 7-room brick houses; all improvements; now being finished; $100 cash, balance like rent; inspect them now. M. H. TAYLOR, 1101 Gravesend Av.; 'phone 1979 Midwood.

A private modern residence, 12 rooms, two baths; large yard; ample room for garage; choicest and most convenient location in Flatbush. Apply to owner on premises, A. H. D., 79 Westminster, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

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Beautifully designed, well built modern homes can be bought in Garden City for $7,500 and upwards. You may duplicate the houses, but not the location.
There is only one
GARDEN CITY
Apply to
GAGE E. TARBELL,
320 Fifth Avenue,
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Kew Gardens
KEW, LONG ISLAND
15 MINUTES from Penn. Station.
Four beautiful houses just completed, ready for occupancy. Plots for building at moderate prices, and favorable terms to right parties. Over a mile frontage on Forest Park.
For maps, prices and particulars apply to
Kew Gardens
Marbridge Bldg., Broadway & 34th St., N. Y.
Tel. 5250 Greeley.

A QUICK SALE AT SACRIFICE
Gentleman's country place, beautifully located On North Shore, Long Island, overlooking Northport Harbor and Long Island Sound, "The Eden of Long Island." Only 40 miles, or one hour, from New York City; 25 acres; high elevation; Colonial house, 15 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood floors, concrete cellars, steam heat, electric light and telephone; large library; wide verandas; hundreds of finest shade trees; 100 best fruit trees; finest driveways; artesian water; tennis court; large barn, fine garage; storage house; icehouse; hennery; large gardens; fine pasturage; private dock and boat landing, &c. Entirely equipped and furnished ready for occupancy. Write for photos and full particulars. Brokers protected.
C. W. DUMONT, 27 Cedar St.

NORTH SHORE
UNFURNISHED.
Beautiful tile cement house, near station and water; 2 baths, 6 bedrooms; $100 per month.
L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co.,
18 West 34th St., N. Y. Tel. 7170 Mad. Sq.

WILL SACRIFICE A LARGE PLOT FOR BUILDING SITE, 80 MINUTES OUT, ON NORTH SHORE, NEAR THE WATER; DRIEST ROAD TO BAY; GOOD SECTION; MUST HAVE QUICK ACTION. N 63 TIMES.

A.—A.—If you are interested in a home or land on Long Island, send at once for my Long Island magazine, giving reliable information; it is free. President, Room 202, 347 5th Av.

A home for the same as rent; 7-room house, modern improvements, large plot, low price; 35 minutes out; also beautiful water front property. T 97 Times.

Beautiful villa, shore front, Long Island; great bargain. Winterroth Pianos, 8 Union Square, Manhattan.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

MOUNTAIN LAKE FRONT
of 3,000 feet. Ideal site for Summer homes. 130 acres, 4 miles from Monroe, Orange Co.; $15,000. C. B. Orcutt, owner, 220 Broadway.

SUMMER COTTAGE.
$3,500; $1,500 down, balance to suit; fully furnished, improvements; photos. Write Owner, T 96 Times.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Four-room bungalow at Haines Falls, N. Y., for sale or rent. Apply 20 President Place, Kingston, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Weequahic Tract
NEWARK, N. J.
Fronting on Weequahic Park
On the Lehigh Valley Main Line
The Lehigh Valley Railroad is to build at once a large new station directly opposite the property at Elizabeth and Meeker Avenues. All express and local trains will stop at this station, giving excellent commuting service to New York City.

The work of beautifying Weequahic Park is progressing rapidly, and some idea of the ultimate picturesque results may be formed from the present handsome appearance of the park.

Handsome houses and beautifully located building plots for sale. The opportunity for a profitable investment is the best ever offered in this city. Now is the time to buy. Come and see for yourself.

Streets curbed and paved, parkway strip in center, water, gas, sewer services run to curb. Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co.

Take McAdoo Tubes to Newark and Mt. Prospect cars to property.
Maps and further information,
FRANK J. BOCK, Manager,
Firemen's Building, Broad and Market Sts., Newark, N. J.

A Beautiful House.
Will sacrifice for immediate sale beautiful 8-room private residence, almost new, containing every modern convenience and comfort. Situated within 20 minutes of New York City, on the Palisades, where climatic conditions are ideal the year around. Satisfactory terms to responsible buyer. Full particulars on application. Matthews, Times.

$4,250 ON EASY TERMS
buys seven-room country home, five minutes from express station, Road of Anthracite, 55 minutes from N. Y. City. All city conveniences. Write for cuts and plans.
BARGAIN,
P. O. Box 1,431, N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY
FACTORY
With railroad siding, will be sold at a sacrifice to settle up bankruptcy case.
Robert B. Stoutenburgh,
9 Clinton St., Tel. 4860 Market, NEWARK, N. J.
Factories Everywhere.

Suburban Homes
VIEWS and prices BOOKLET sent free
C. S. MAY, 38 Park Row, N.Y. | 7470 Cort.

ON HOOK MOUNTAIN.
Among the pines and cedars, 100 feet from Pequannock River and Morris Canal; all water sports; magnificent scenery; ideal retreat for nature lovers; only 35 minutes on Lackawanna, also Erie; commutation 13c. Bungalows for sale, $175 to $1,500. Plots $95, $10 down, $5 monthly. 'Phone 4900 Beekman.
W. M. Lane, Room 324P, World Building.

AMONG THE HILLS
AT BALDWIN PARK,
South Orange, N. J.
40 Minutes from Broadway, N. Y.
Bungalows and artistic homes.
Little cash required. Write or 'phone,
C. A. BALDWIN, 156 Broadway.

VALUABLE CORNER PLOT
on the trolley, near Highland Av. station, Orange; 40 minutes out on D., L. & W.; 100 feet by 150 feet, (equal to 6 city lots,) on corner of Orange Hights Av. and Oxford Terrace; fully improved; will sacrifice to quick purchaser on easy terms. Write owner, Room 10,075, Metropolitan Building, 23d St., N. Y.

BARGAIN.
$6,000.—East Orange; owner must sell 7-room house; parquet floors, tile bath, steam heat, gas, electricity, sewer; restricted; 3 minutes from D., L. & W. Station; 30 minutes Broadway, New York. Little cash, monthly payments. Owner, Room 10,075, Metropolitan Building, 23d St.

At Summit, N. J.—For sale or lease, fine old homestead property, ⅞ mile Summit Station. No similar property offered for sale in Summit. Price $25,000, half cash; rental $1,500 annually. Occupancy Oct. 1. Also small seven-room home, five minutes' walk from station; rental, $50 monthly. Youngs, 3 South William St. Tel. 2,846 Broad, New York.

New Three Room Cottage $50
Fifty dollars cash, balance monthly like rent, buys small home and ¼ acre; New Jersey Hills; 32 minutes out; 40 trains daily; express station; schools, churches, stores; free title policy. Owner, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. City.

BARGAIN.
Owner must sell beautiful home, best section South Orange; oak floors, hardwood trim, beam ceilings, large living room, open fireplace, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; little cash; easy payments, no reasonable offer refused. Hope, Room 55, 156 Broadway.

ARTISTIC ORANGE HOME
near Highland Av. station, Orange, N. J.; 40 minutes out on D., L. & W.; no finer location in all the Oranges; big bargain for some one. Send for particulars to OWNER, Room 10,075 Metropolitan Building, 23d St., New York City.

A GEM OF A BUNGALOW
for year-round living; five rooms, bath, electricity, gas, water, large veranda; plenty grounds; beautiful view; must sell $3,750; easy terms if taken at once; 40 minutes to New York; good express service; will send tickets. Owner, Box 79 Times Downtown.

Beautiful country home, Fanwood, N. J.—New, 9 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplace, finished in hardwood, all latest improvements; large plot; $5,700; very easy terms; write for photographs. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

A new house, 10 rooms, steam heat, open fireplaces, hardwood trim; lot 65x165; all modern improvements; convenient; price $5,500; cash, $250. Frederick C. Smith Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

WILL SACRIFICE SUMMER COTTAGE
at Schooleys Mts., N. J. Furnished
Write for particulars.
OWNER, P. O. Box 1431, N. Y. City.

Fanwood, N. J.—A large building plot, 100x100, covered with oak trees, for $500; $5 per month buys it; near station; beautiful location; write for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Almost given away, brand-new bungalow, with improvements; large plot, near school and station; only 25 minutes from Broadway, Lackawanna Railroad; price $1,800; easy terms. Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
Beautiful illustrated booklet sent free on application.
GORDON & FORMAN.

Farms every description, everywhere, direct from owners; free illustrated catalogue. Lebkuecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

Dwellings, farms, lakes, tracts for sale. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½%—PRIVATE FUNDS—5%
AMOUNTS UP TO $60,000 FOR MANHATTAN FIRST MORTGAGES; PROMPT ANSWERS. ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

California corporation wishes to make loan of $225,000 for a large building project in San Francisco. Address Houghton Sawyer, Hotel Knickerbocker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

14 East 60th St.—To sublet, one, two and three rooms, handsomely furnished, at special Summer rates.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Offered at a sacrifice For Quick Sale At Greenwich, Conn. } **To close an Estate**

A MAGNIFICENT residence, containing 8 master's and 8 servants' rooms with 5 baths; all modern appointments. Handsomely carved woodwork throughout the main floor. Hardwood floors. Formal gardens, rare shrubbery, large shade trees; Sound view; bowling alley, riding school, large stable, garage, etc.
This property also includes another dwelling, just completed, of 17 rooms and 4 baths.
The entire area covers 8½ acres.
We invite an inspection of the premises.
For price, map, photographs and full description APPLY TO
THOMAS N. COOKE
Smith Bldg., Tel. 430, Greenwich, Conn.

Greenwich, Conn.; Riverside Station; New Colonial house in exclusive Thrushwood Park; two acres; shore frontage; high elevation; unsurpassed location. An ideal gentleman's home. D. W. Baily, Manager, 3 West 42d Street.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

COLOR
Hydraulic-Press Bricks have the finest shades of color, make the best looking buildings, produce the driest walls, work economies in construction, while encouraging the best workmanship. In use forty years. 500,000,000 made annually.
"Largest Distributors of Front Brick in the World"
Fredenburg & Lounsbury
381 4th Ave., Cor. 27th St., New York

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED
Gentleman's Country Place for sale.
Must be stone or brick dwelling. Modern improvements and large acreage.
Connecticut preferred.
Send particulars.
Miller, McMann & Donley
505 FIFTH AVENUE.

ATTENTION! OWNERS
Experienced and responsible party will take several houses on lease or management and collection; reasonable rates; formerly building contractor; can save on repairs; reference, security; satisfaction guaranteed. David L. Blumberg, 60 West 114th St. Telephone.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN.
East Side.

383 PARK AVENUE
Near 54th St.
NEW TWELVE-STORY FIREPROOF APARTMENTS
7 Rooms & 3 Baths
RENTS $1,900 & up
Open Fireplaces; All Modern Conveniences.
Ready July 15th
APPLY MONTANA REALTY CO.,
384 Park Av., near 53d St.

Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments, 8 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished, Hotel Service.
FOR RENTS, ETC.,
See Superintendent on Premises.

THE CARLTON
157 EAST 81ST ST.
New fireproof elevator apartments; 6 extra large rooms, foyer halls, tiled bath with showers; separate maid's convenience; only a few remain. Very reasonable rent. Supt.

ELEVATOR APTS. $35.
Four beautiful, light, cheerful rooms; baths; telephone; all improvements. Tuxedo Court, southwest corner Madison Av., 128th St.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

BROOKLYN.

Eastern Parkway Heights.
Elegant apartments of 4, 5, and 6 rooms, all improvements, including shower baths, electric lights, parquet floors throughout; handsomely decorated; all large, light rooms; double windows overlooking splendid Parkway View; highest and healthiest part of Brooklyn; rents $35 to $60. 900 Eastern Parkway, near Albany Av. M. F. GLEASON, Builder.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—THE NORTHERN BANK OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against BESSE M. McQUADE, Josephine Muller, Harry A. McDonough, Alexander Spiro, and "Jane" Spiro, his wife, the name "Jane" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, Defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated January 23d, 1912.
BREED, ABBOTT & MORGAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Josephine Muller, Alexander Spiro, and "Jane" Spiro, his wife, the name "Jane" being fictitious said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward J. Gavegan, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of March, 1912, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Dated March 30th, 1912.
BREED, ABBOTT & MORGAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SAKS, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW SAKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kendall & Herzog, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1912. JENNIE R. SAKS, HORACE A. SAKS, ISADORE SAKS, WILLIAM A. SAKS, Executors. KENDALL & HERZOG, Attorneys for Executors, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Gentleman's Country Estate and Farm For Sale
200 acres, 900 feet above sea. Land cultivatable entirely by machinery. Every modern convenience, including electric light and power plant. Latest style machinery. Every building A1 condition. Self-supporting and running at a profit now. Price $60,000, complete, including live stock, machinery, &c.
WEE LADDIE FARM, CHARLTON, MASS.

For Sale,
Colonial Estate of Rare Beauty
in old historic town of Brookfield, Mass. Commodious, modernized to meet requirements of to-day. Pure spring water, gravity supply; open fireplaces; house in perfect condition; about 1,100 feet above sea level; very healthful location; fine view; good American neighbors. For particulars address Colonial, 2 Charlotte St., Worcester, Mass.

Inexpensive, accessible farms, orchards, acreages; beautiful lake front; estates, shore cottages; absolutely honest descriptions; illustrated catalogue. Dibble's Farm Agency, Ansonia, Conn.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

What is offered for equities 2 private houses; 131st St., near 7th Av.; will consider Bronx lots. Chas. Binder, 147 4th Av.

For sale or exchange, five-story new-law apartment, two stores; Simpson Subway. N 54 Times.

WILL TRADE 2-family house for free and clear lots. Address House, 470 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TUXEDO PARK FOR RENT FURNISHED,
season or year, one of the finest places in the Park, complete in every detail. Particulars by
DEBLOIS & ELDRIDGE
569 5th Av., Windsor Arcade. Tel. 4893 Bryant.

FOR RENT
SHORT HILLS, N. J., Stone and Stucco House, 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms; all modern improvements; magnificently furnished; $175 per month to the right party, from June 1st; or unfurnished by year $1,600; stable and ¾ acre of ground. Eight minutes' walk to station. Address Stucco, P. O. Box 822, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN.
East Side.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

LEGAL NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—E. H. Gay and another, Complainants, against Hudson River Electric Power Company et al., Defendants.—Consolidated Foreclosure Cause in Equity.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the provisions of an order made in the above-entitled Consolidated Foreclosure Cause, dated May 3rd, 1912, that the owners and holders of the bonds and coupons hereinafter described and not used by the purchaser in making payment for the properties purchased, may, on and after the 13th day of May 1912 present the same for payment of the amounts payable thereon, as provided in said order, and upon the terms and conditions as therein and herein set forth.
(1.) HUDSON RIVER ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY bonds, secured by Mortgage to Morton Trust Company as Trustee (now Guaranty Trust Company of New York), dated December 18, 1901. These bonds may be presented to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 28 Nassau Street New York City, and the payment will be made on account of the principal of said bonds. The coupons attached to said bonds are entitled to receive no payment thereon. At the time of making payment thereon, each bond will be stamped as provided in said order and then returned to the person presenting the same for payment.
(2.) HUDSON RIVER ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY bonds, secured by Mortgage to Knickerbocker Trust Company as Trustee, dated January 2, 1904. These bonds may be presented to Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 60 Broadway, New York City, and the payment will be made on account of the principal of said bonds. The coupons attached to said bonds are entitled to receive no payment thereon. At the time of making payment thereon, each bond will be stamped as provided in said order and then returned to the person presenting the same for payment.
(3.) HUDSON RIVER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY bonds, secured by Refunding Mortgage to Knickerbocker Trust Company as Trustee, dated June 15th, 1905. These bonds may be presented to Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 60 Broadway, New York City, and the payment will be made on account of the principal of said bonds. The coupons attached to said bonds are entitled to receive no payment thereon. At the time of making payment thereon, each bond will be stamped as provided in said order and then returned to the person presenting the same for payment.
(4.) SARATOGA GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY bonds, secured by Mortgage to The New York Trust Company as Trustee (formerly The New York Security & Trust Company), dated February 1st, 1897. These bonds may be presented to The New York Trust Company, No. 24 Broad Street, New York City, and the payment will be made thereon. Interest will cease on May 13th, 1912, except for such interest as the Trust Company may allow upon the moneys in its hand applicable to such payment. Proper deductions must be made for any missing coupons, which said coupons are entitled to receive their *pro rata* amount when surrendered for cancellation. As payments are made, bonds and coupons must be surrendered to the Trust Company for cancellation.
(5.) MADISON COUNTY GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY bonds, secured by First Mortgage made to The Equitable Trust Company of New York (successor by merger to North American Trust Company) as Trustee, dated January 1, 1902. These bonds may be presented to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, and the payment will be made thereon. Proper deductions must be made for any missing coupons, which said coupons are entitled to receive their *pro rata* amount. Upon presentation of any of said bonds or coupons for payment, said bonds and coupons shall be stamped as provided in said order and returned to the person presenting the same for payment.
Dated, Binghamton, New York, May 13th, 1912.
HARVEY D. HINMAN, Special Master.

UNITED ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
To the Creditors: Please take notice that all claims against United Electrical Manufacturing Company should be filed at the office of the undersigned on or before the 15th day of May, 1912, when the assets will be distributed pro rata among the creditors.
New York, April 24th, 1912.
MARTIN CHARLES ANSORGE, Atty.,
100 Broadway, N. Y. C.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

REEVES, DANIEL.—In pursuance to an order of the Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL REEVES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and eleven. NORA REEVES, Administratrix. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 128 Broadway, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

New Office Building in the Bronx
N. W. Cor. 148th St. & Courtlandt Ave.
One block from the Leading Business and Traffic Center of the Bronx—intersection 149th St., Third, Melrose and Willis Aves. (Subway and "L" Stations).
DESIRABLE OFFICES FOR RENT
(Single and En Suite)
MODERATE RENTS.
Apply
CENTRAL UNION GAS CO.
on premises,
or J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th St. & 3rd Ave.

AA.—Brokers, commission paid. Store, 25 Beekman St., rent $2,100. Lofts, 57-61 Ann St., $30 to $50 per month. Basement, 59 Ann St., $25 per month. Potter & Bro., Owners, 135 Broadway.

Floor space, 2,400 sq. feet; brick building; driveway and light cellar; Brooklyn, near City Hall; suitable for factory, garage, or shop; $300 annually. Box N 45 Times.

$15 Up Month | Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. | 109 Broad St.

Brooklyn.
VERY DESIRABLE FRONT OFFICES.
And large store on Montague St., near Court, the Wall St. of Brooklyn; very desirable for insurance, banking, or real estate business; janitor service, light, heat; half block from Subway and City Hall. Your broker or J. Ehlers, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN SCHRODER, individually and as a member of the firm of Schroder and Wahl, Bankrupt.—No. 16,512.
To the creditors of John Schroder, individually and as a member of the firm of Schroder and Wahl, of the City, County and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1912, the said John Schroder, individually and as a member of the firm of Schroder and Wahl, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1912, at twelve o'clock noon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, May 8th, 1912.

NO. 16,035.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MICHAEL A. LEVITTAN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Michael A. Levittan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 6th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 10th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 8th, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES A. O'DONNELL, Bankrupt.—No. 15,063.
Notice is hereby given that James A. O'Donnell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 6th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 17th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated May 10th, 1912.

NO. 15,690.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MARIA V. SELLARO, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Maria V. Sellaro, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 30, 1912, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 17, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 11, 1912.

NO. 14,903.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—FRANCIS NOYES, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Francis Noyes, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 4, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 10th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 8th, 1912.

NO. 16,325.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH COHEN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Joseph Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 9, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 17, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 11, 1912.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. D. POSNER MFG. CO., Bankrupt.—No. 16,395.
To the creditors of J. D. Posner Mfg. Co. of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1912, the said J. D. Posner Mfg. Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 11th, 1912.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL AUGUSS, doing business as L. AUGUSS & SON, alleged bankrupt.
Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, May 17th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., by order of the court, at No. 38 Forsyth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of jewelry, clocks, watches, jewelers' materials, jewelers' safe, fixtures, etc., and right, title and interest of receiver in and to lease and good-will of the business.
SAUL E. ROGERS, Receiver.
MARTIN CHARLES ANSORGE, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of B. L. PRICE CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, May 13th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 24 Waverley Place, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of coats, piece goods, fur trimmings, trimmings, linings, machines, motors

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Western storm has reached the lower lake region with much diminished intensity. During the last twenty-four hours it was attended by general rains and thunderstorms from the Mississippi Valley eastward, and they still continue except in the Mississippi Valley and the East Gulf States. There will be showers Monday in the lower lake region and the Atlantic States, followed by fair weather Tuesday.

In the Ohio Valley, the Upper Lake region, and the Northwest, the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday. It will be cooler Monday in the Atlantic States and the Eastern Lower Lake region, and slightly warmer in the Upper Lake region, the Middle and Lower Ohio Valley, the interior of the East Gulf States, and the Northwest.

The winds along the New England coast will be brisk south and southwest, Middle Atlantic coast, brisk southwest, shifting to west and northwest; South Atlantic coast, moderate to brisk west and northwest, except variable on the Florida coast.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have brisk southwest winds with showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers Monday, cooler interior; Tuesday fair, brisk southwest to northwest winds.

New Jersey—Showers Monday, cooler west portion; Tuesday fair; moderate to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

Southern New England—Showers Monday, coler west portion; Tuesday fair; brisk southwest to west winds

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
8 A. M.	67	55	4 P. M.	66	69
6 A. M.	72	56	6 P. M.	78	58
9 A. M.	70	59	9 P. M.	76	59
12 M	80	63	12 P. M.	72	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 73; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 58.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58; at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature, 65 degrees at 12:20 P. M.; minimum, 55 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 34 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A M	Loss.
12:20—207 W. 43d St.; Mrs. McSherry	None
1:00—377 Water St.; Patrick Burness	$1,000
1:45—1,399 3d Av.; Mr. Krawlwasser	Trifling
2:55—92 Horatio St.; Brant Bros.	Trifling
3:05—1,239 Edison Av., the Bronx; J. Starrett	$200
3:30—Jerome Av., between 164th and 165th Sts.; J. C. Foley	$5,000
5:30—496 East 171st St.; A. Schatzkin	$5
5:50—134 Rivington St.; Brookner Waltcer	Trifling
8:50—1,447 2d Av.; Herman Klein	$15
11:10—114 W. 78th St.; Elizabeth Kayle	$25
P M.	
1:10—69 Greenwich St.; Frederick Ertz	$15
4:05—142 Sullivan St.; Michael Pasquale	$25
4:05—237 E. 110th St.; Hyman Rubenstein	Trifling
5:55—North River and 36th St.; New York Central R. R. (freight car)	Unknown
6:10—162 East 4th St.; Harry Bruch	None
6:10—517 W. 25th St.; J. Kelly	$200
6:00—197 Madison St.; Abe Adelson	$300
7:55—163 E. 144th St.; Salvatore Missale	$500
8:40—225 Bowery; Jacob Roth	$200
8:45—306 W. 14th St.; Thomas Allen	Trifling
9:25—801 Ellismere Place, the Bronx; Morris Strauss	$20
9:30—1,740 Washington Av.; Joseph Edelman	$1,000
11:00—832 Eighth Av.; Charles Binder	Trifling

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Menage, A. L., Boston, Mass.; J. G. Pattee, ladies' ready-to-wear; Broztell.
Nugent B., & Bros. D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; G. Roth, white goods and linens; 31 Union Sq.; Broztell.
MacInnes J. C., Co., Worcester, Mass.; G. A. Carpenter, clothing; 55 White; Victoria.
Hicks, Hoge D. G. Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; G. D. Maxwell, furn. goods and notions; Victoria.
Meldrum, H. A., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; B. A. Foote, cloaks, waists, and furs; 41 Union Sq.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. E. Hayes, ladies' and infants' wear, 115 Worth.
Laubach, W., & Sons., Easton, Penn.; G. A. Laubach, dress goods, laces, and ribbons; 41 Union Sq.; Longacre.
Samuels, D., San Francisco, Cal.; L. A. Dalton, furs; 45 E. 17th; Woodstock.
Fillman, D. G. Co., Galveston, Texas; G. H. Carnell, house furn. goods; 45 E. 17th; Cumberland.
Root D. G. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; A. H. Kelly, dress goods, silks, velvets, linens, &c.; 214 Church.
Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn.; J. H. Hill, mdse. manager; 214 Church.
Federman, M. J., Scranton, Penn.; ladies' and misses' suits, coats, and waists, (jobs;) 30 E. 23d; Hoffman.
Gag, Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Schrader, laces and ornaments; 11 W. 32d.
Galland Bros., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, muslins and laces; 6 W. 22d.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss M. A. Lovejoy, millinery; 104 5th Av.
Sanger Bros., Dallas, Texas; W. H. Hirst, carpets; 15 Mercer.
Pettit & Co., Washington, D .C.; D. J. Grinsfelder, ladies' ready-to-wear; York.
Emporium, The, San Francisco, Cal.; W. A. Kaufman, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 229 4th Av.
Porteous & Mitchell Co., Norwich, Conn.; H. D. Mitchell, clothing and furn. goods; 55 White; Hermitage.
Alms & Dopke Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Speckman, linens and white goods; 350 B'way; Breslin.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. M. Williams, ladies' neckwear; 104 Worth.
Sisson Bros., Welden Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; J. S. Coneland, silks and velvets; Breslin.
Stewart D. G. Co., Louisville, Ky.; C. E. Shaffer, clothing; 214 Church; Breslin.
High, J. M., Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. E. Collier, notions, laces, embds., ribbons, and hdkfs.; 20 W. 22d; New Grand.
Hartley, J. M., & Sons, Fairmount, West Va.; E. F. Hartley, general mdse.; 320 Church.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; G. C. Fleming, domestics, flannels, linens, and white goods; 20 W. 22d.; Cadillac.
Silz, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; D. G. Braham, notions, jewelry, and stationery; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, waists; 71 W. 23d.
Empire Shirt Co., Warrensburgh, N. Y.; H. Joseph, shirtings; 6 W. 20th.
Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; L. O. Watson, mdse. manager; 55 White.
Siegel, Cooner Co., Chicago, Ill.; Albert Levy, carpets; 6th Av. and 20th.
Sheehan-Dean Co., Elmira, N. Y.; F. H. Allerton, cloaks, suits, waists, and furs; 41 Union Square.
Otto Bros., Marietta, Ohio; Mr. Otto, boys', children's, and infants' wash suits, dresses, and coats; 43 W. 27th.
Milner, W. L., Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss A. Renner, waists, petticoats, aprons, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; 20 W. 22d.

SALESMAN on dresses, acquainted with manufacturing, jobbing, also out-of-town wholesale and retail office trade, open for position. N 33 Times.

For Sale.—500 dresses, linens, taffetas, and satins; 200 waists; chiffons; to close out in a job. Blaine, Stelson & Co., 143 West 20th St.; telephone 3517 Chelsea.

Big jobbing house wants to see manufacturers of popular-priced dresses for Fall. 164 5th Av., second floor, 9 to 10 o'clock.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS A. C. Bosselman & Co., 114 E. 16th St.

Lost

LOST—Last evening about 6 P. M., pocketbook containing $20, somewhere between 110th St. and Lenox Av. and 90th St.; notify G. P. Spencer, 89 Reade St., or 'phone Riverside 8610; reward.

LOST—In neighborhood of Times Square, midday Wednesday, May 8, small double pansy brooch pin; family heirloom, valued for associations; reward. Telephone Cashier, 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Left on Broadway car of Third Av. Railroad Co., small leather suit case containing correspondence; $5 reward if returned to Room 310, 1,737 Broadway; no questions asked.

LOST—About noon, Wednesday, May 8, near Times Building, pansy brooch, set two diamonds; valued as heirloom; reward and no questions asked. Address Box P 93 Times.

LOST—Bracelet, set with sapphires, Saturday, May 11, between Great Northern Hotel and Broadway Theatre; reward for return to Great Northern Hotel.

LOST—Pearl and diamond pin between 74th St. near Broadway and 28th St. Subway station, Friday; reward. S. J. C., 229 West 42d St.

LOST.—On 55th St. and Broadway, five-band ring, diamond chip and fancy stones; liberal reward. M. Bernard, 1,730 Broadway.

LOST—Pearl and diamond pin between 74th St. near Broadway and 28th St. Subway station, Friday; reward. F. J. C., 229 West 42d St.

LOST—String of black onyx beads; reward if returned to Ray, 35 West 84th St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Sunday, a Scotty dog about six months old; black along ears and nose. Kindly return to 67 East 82d St; reward.

LOST.—Yorkshire terrier; liberal reward. Please return to Goodman, 320 Manhattan Av.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND—153d and 7th Av., Ajax tire; gladly return on identification. 127 West 67th St.

FOUND—A bunch of keys on Summit Av., Highbridge. Apply Box T 166 Times.

FOUND, May 10—INTERBOROUGH R. T. Co. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station. 2D AV. ELEVATED: Cane, umbrella, purse, gloves. 3D AV. ELEVATED: Umbrella, fob, eyeglasses, books, paper, music, gloves, keys, overalls, apron, boxes liquid, tablets, alcohol. 6TH AV ELEVATED: Trousers, case, umbrella, pocketbook, check, purse, gloves, bathrobe, collars, towel, coat, hat, books, handle, feathers, photo plates, letters, can medicine. 9TH AV. ELEVATED: Brooch, suit case, book. SUBWAY: Cane, purse, hand bag, eyeglasses, pencil holder, paper, pattern, gloves, stockings, neckpiece, collars, card, proofs.

FOUND, May 10—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO. (Hudson Tubes.) Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.: Umbrella, tubing, scarf pin, 1 sheet music, 2 catalogues, letter, pen, legal papers.

Business Opportunities

A growing store, handling dresses, waists, underwear, hosiery, &c., wants partner, or will sell outright; excellent reasons; double store, near 125th St.; reasonable rent; fullest investigation; $2,500 required; will inventory. Profitable Store, V 30 Times.

A well-established firm manufacturing very staple useful article sold all over desires partner with capital from $8,000 to $10,000 to increase the amount of business; beautiful plant located in heart of city. P 79 Times.

For Sale at sacrifice, a woodworking plant all ready to start up; a chance for the right man to make good money. Apply Chas. T. Sammis, Northport, L. I.

California corporation wishes to make loan of $225,000 for a large building project in San Francisco. Address Houghton Sawyer, Hotel Knickerbocker.

Furniture Store.—Established twenty years in town of over 45,000 population; $10,000 needed. Address Box 466, New Britain, Conn.

Motion picture and vaudeville theatre, with merit, for sale; exceptional opportunity. Mackie, 1,451 Broadway.

Banker advances money on outstanding accounts, customers not notified. Confidential, G 218 Times Downtown.

Business Notices

500 multigraph typewritten letters, $1.50; 1,000, $2; addressing, printing, lowest prices; 1,000 letterheads, envelopes, $1.50. Royal Letter Company 15 East 14th St.

Country Board

New York State.

Children cared for; healthful, safe location; convenient public school; rates moderate; city references. Mrs. Corbett, 84 Johnson Av., Kingston, N. Y.

New Jersey.

LADY alone from July 1, will receive for Summer, at nominal rates, gentleman and wife only, (no children,) in her farmhouse; all modern improvements; one hour from New York; all farm products served on table; references required. H 258 Times Downtown.

Country Board Wanted

AN elderly gentleman with his wife and her maid requires accommodations for the Summer in a private house, where no other borders are taken; the place should be within fifty miles of New York, and not far from the station, and should be in a garden surrounded by shade trees; for the right place a remunerative price would be paid. Address with particulars in confidence to N 96 Times.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047 (123d St.)—Opportunity secure airy, comfortable rooms; newly decorated; hot water supply.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large and single rooms; private bath; house, table strictly first-class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites, baths, telephones; superior table; moderate.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; Summer rates; excellent table; telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric light; private bath; superior table; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

64TH ST., 165 WEST.—Attractive, large single rooms; clean; excellent German table; homelike; reasonable; reference.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Third-story double room, bath adjoining; hot water supply; room telephone.

73D, 118 WEST.—Large room near bath; southern exposure; parlor dining.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Telephone 1336 Columbus Small, large rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—Seventeenth year; Summer rates, large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor room; appointments of refined home; references; limited number table boarders.

76TH, 237 WEST.—Clean, cool rooms; excellent table; bath, telephone; Summer rates; Southerners desired.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished, front rooms; excellent table; table guests.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large second floor room; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable, large room; private baths; suite; singly; table excellent; references; reasonable.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table boarders accommodated; wine with meals; references.

80TH ST., 140 WEST.—Two large, one single room; together, separate; "L," Subway; telephone; references.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and single rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

82D, 74 WEST.—One large room, overloking Park; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Large rooms or room, high-class Jewish house; excellent table.

82D ST., 66 WEST.—In refined Jewish home first-class room and board; references.

50-52 WEST 82D ST.
Attractive rooms for business people. Schuyler 8397.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate two adults in exclusive, refined Jewish home; easy access Subway, surface lines; references.

92D ST., 55 WEST.—Large, cheerful rooms; running water; suitable two; board optional; telephone; conveniences.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Elegant, airy, large, medium, and hall room; homelike; German cooking.

93D ST., 26 and 31 WEST.—Large and small newly decorated rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; near Park, elevated station; table guests.

93D, 304 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished double and single room; table a specialty.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable room in well-appointed house; all conveniences; good board; references.

93D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Large rooms; parlor dining room; superior cuisine; reasonable; table guests.

93D, 253 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, en suite or single; table guests; telephone 6177 River; reference.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Rooms, with board; table boarders; convenient "L"; Summer rates; telephone; references.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large room; suitable for two gentlemen; desirable Summer neighborhood; near Central Park; terms moderate.

99TH ST., 248 WEST.—Between Broadway, West End Av.; large, front room; exceptional accommodations.

99TH ST., 248 WEST.—Between Broadway, West End Av.; large, front room; exceptional accommodations.

103D, (879 West End Av.)—Attractive, bright room, with lavatory; excellent cuisine; moderate; Subway.

104TH ST., 29 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, suitable married couple or gentlemen; excellent board; telephone.

113TH ST., 625 WEST, (Adjoining Riverside Drive.)—Large room, private bath; also room with lavatory; excellent table. Telephone Morningside 8136.

113TH ST., 611 WEST, (near Drive.)—Private family; handsomely furnished room; superior board. Apt. C1. Tel. 7144 Morningside.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served; Subway, trolley.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

126TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; American-Jewish table; "L," Subway; telephone; convenient.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large room; electric light; unexcelled cuisine; table guests. 'Phone Audubon—7217.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front suite, with lavatory; Summer rates; references; table guests.

142D ST., 512 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Pleasant front room; telephone; excellent table board; moderate.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptionally clean; desirable accommodations; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

IN BEAUTIFUL CONVENT AV., near 144th St.—A lady having finely appointed home will let handsome large room; excellent board, service; exclusive, refined, a real home; references exchanged; permanent. Telephone 7605 Audubon.

East Side.

54TH, 15 EAST.—Splendid inducements; Summer rates; unexcelled residential block; cuisine and service; references.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, 7, 9.—Overlooking river; connecting mansions; Subway; five minutes Wall St.; seaside, ferry, bridge, trolley; splendid suite; saloon parlors; private bath; small rooms, furnished, unfurnished; neighborhood house; table high class; $8, $10, $25, $50 per week. 905 Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall Subway, ferries, cars; clean, cool rooms; large, small; excellent table. Phone 1159 W. Main.

Board Wanted

YOUNG business girl desires room and board in private family, west side, between 96th and 110th Sts.; state terms. P 97 Times.

AMERICAN gentleman would like room and board in private family; price reasonable. N 40 Times.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

5TH AV., 3.—Large front room, private bath; small room; electricity; steam, telephone; references.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Pleasant room and alcove; southern exposure; running water; also single room.

11TH ST., 21 WEST.—Bachelor suites or single rooms; bath; telephone; light, clean; refined surroundings.

11TH ST., 224 WEST.—Well furnished large and small rooms; reasonable rates; no sign.

31ST ST., 19 WEST.—Furnished 2 rooms and bath. Apartment 32.

45TH ST., 217 WEST.—LARGE, AIRY ROOMS; RATES REASONABLE.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.
Large and small room; private bath; exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large and single rooms; private bath; house, table strictly first-class; references.

51ST ST., 319 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private family; reference.

52D ST., 54 WEST.—Small room, third floor front; also large room. June 1; all conveniences.

55TH ST., 329 WEST.—Modern front and hall rooms; clean, quiet house, $2.50. Telephone.

58TH ST., 122 WEST.—Rooms, single, or en suite; private bath; beautifully decorated and furnished; electricity.

58TH ST., 222 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; piano; also other rooms. Telephone.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; elegantly kept; $25-$60 monthly; beautifully situated; meals.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, homelike room; near bath; moderate.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Beautiful large furnished rooms; exclusive location; twin beds; for couple or two gentlemen; breakfast served, (optional;) Summer rates.

69TH, 104-108 WEST.—Large, small rooms; dressing room; running water; telephone; meals optional.

69TH ST., 139 WEST.
Rooms, private bath; continuous hot water; gentlemen.

70TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, comfortable room and small one, both with bath adjoining; best part of city; elevated and Subway one block away; breakfast served if desired.

70TH, 103 WEST.—Front parlor, with piano; running water; large double room; private lavatory.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large single room with hot and cold running water; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentlemen only.

70TH ST., 267 WEST.—Attractive, desirable room; absolutely clean; every convenience; meals optional; telephone; select.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Newly furnished; telephone; private house; gentlemen only.

71ST, 351 WEST.—Cool, airy bachelor apartments; private bath; breakfast; Summer rates. Columbus 2317.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Second floor; bedroom and sitting room; private house.

72D ST., 131 WEST.—Large and single rooms, southern exposure; private baths; meal optional; references.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Extremely pleasant, nicely furnished, large front room; smaller room; 'phone; gentlemen.

73D ST., 112 WEST.

Large and Small rooms.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Desirable, medium-size, double room for one or two persons; references.

76TH ST., 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room; bath; also single; moderate; reference.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in first-class neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—A large front room; also single room; electric light; telephone; reference.

77TH ST., 64 WEST.—Very attractive, newly furnished single and double rooms; also part apartment for housekeeping; telephone. Dutton.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; private bath; other room; scrupulously clean.

79TH, 148 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; also medium-sized room; telephone; references, gentlemen.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Second story suite for a party of young men; Summer rates; board optional; in high-class house; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; superior accommodations for those appreciating quiet, refined surroundings; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor; all conveniences; suitable for doctor; other rooms.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Elegant parlor in select, modern apartment; also single room; running water; large closets; private family; Schuyler 8706. Haskins.

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Select gentlemen; large front room; bath; small room; running water; $3; transient, $2 up; cool Summer location.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large, sunny room; also suite, sitting, bedroom, bath; telephone; Summer rates.

82D, 130 WEST.—Comfortable medium-sized and hall rooms; suitable for gentlemen; references.

83D, 121 WEST.—Nice room in small, private house; electric light; all conveniences; reasonable.

84TH, 66 WEST.—Large front room, exclusive; all conveniences; terms moderate. McMichael.

84TH, 116 WEST.—Comfortable room, board optional; private family; references. Murphy.

84TH ST., 163 WEST.—Nice light furnished rooms, from $2 to $4 per week. Collier.

85TH ST., 170 WEST.—Front and back parlor as chamber, single or double, facing 85th St.; beautifully furnished; also smaller rooms; board optional.

85TH ST., 202 WEST.—Suite three rooms; bachelors or business couple; private entrance; piano; telephone; block Subway. Stephens.

88TH ST., 181 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; quiet house; every convenience; also small room; breakfast.

89TH ST., 252 WEST.—In private house; handsomely furnished rooms, bath; terms moderate. Telephone 7996 Riverside.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Newly decorated back parlor; private bath; all conveniences; select house; telephone.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable two; hall room; telephone; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

92D ST., 68 WEST.—Two furnished rooms, private house; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

93D, 306 WEST.—(5E;) large outside room; high-class elevator apartment; telephone, electric light; shower bath; moderate to business people.

93D ST., 111 WEST.—Large furnished room; hot, cold running water; large closets; private house.

94TH ST., 203 WEST.—Suite three beautiful, light rooms; southern exposure; overlooking Hudson; top floor; seen to be appreciated; American family; piano; suitable man and wife or bachelors; hall boy.

94TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

95TH ST., 336 WEST.—Suite, two large, sunny rooms, bath, elevator; Riverside view; refined references.

95TH ST., 336 WEST, (Subway 96th.)—Special rates for several occupying same room; reasonable; meals optional.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, neatly furnished; Subway express; private family; owner.

99TH, 155 WEST.—One or two furnished rooms, with kitchen privilege. 7 to 9 P. M. Pike.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; elegantly furnished room or suite; home comforts; reasonable. Telephone.

102D ST., 303 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Attractive cool rooms; Summer prices; conveniences; private house; references.

103D, (Manhattan Av., 58.)—Front parlor and bedroom; suitable for two; all conveniences. Russell.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Bright, attractively furnished room; elevator apartment; private family; references. Apartment 35.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment; attractive rooms, beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

112TH ST., 605 WEST.—Large, airy, well-furnished room, one or two; near Drive and Subway; small family; very desirable. Apartment 2.

114TH ST., 523 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private house; fine Summer locality; convenient transportation.

115TH ST., 404 WEST.—Two choice rooms, above Morningside Park; elevator, Subway, "L." Apartment 51.

116TH ST., 404 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; overlooking Morningside Park; elevator, block Broadway Subway. Morse.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Two rooms, lavatory between; would separate; elevator; references. Apartment 41.

121ST ST., 145 WEST.—Large front room; bay window; use of sumptuous bath; telephone; select section; smaller rooms.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractive outside room; cool in Summer; elevator. Apartment 61.

122D ST., 540 WEST, near Riverside Drive.—Airy, sunny, front room; elevator. Apartment 32.

127TH ST., 222 WEST.—Nicely furnished room in private house; particular; near L and Subway; references.

135TH ST., 601 WEST.—Bright, airy room, with independent hall; no other roomers; elevator. Carroll.

144TH ST., 562 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, single or double; high-class elevator apartment; Subway; breakfast. Apartment 24.

144TH, 509 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room, running water; private house; Subway; reasonable; also parlor floor; suitable doctor, dentist.

148TH, 565 WEST.—Front room in apartment; southern exposure; housekeeping; references exchanged. Tobin.

ADVERTISER, owning elegantly kept private residence, will rent large room, (gentleman,) adjoining bath, near 72d St. Subway station; $40-$50 monthly; breakfast optional; home comforts. Address Cleanliness, 2,029 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished front room; central location; private house; bath; Summer rates. 126 West 111th St.

ATTRACTIVE furnished room; convenient surroundings; private family. Sherman. 102d St., 216 West.

DESIRABLE ROOM for business man; fine location; private family. Telephone 3596 Morningside.

GRADUATE NURSE wants two others to join her in sunny apartment. Y 96 Times.

MANHATTAN AV., 78.—Front suite, bath, kitchen; couple or gentlemen; "L," Subway; $8. Peet.

PLEASANT ROOM, private family; no other roomers; elevator. Wolff, 351 St. Nicholas Av., (128th).

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600, (Corner 137th St., Overlooking Hudson.)—Parlor, bedroom, private bath; refrigerator; independent entrance; hotel service; dining room exceptional. Apt. 34

442 ST. NICHOLAS AV., (near 130th St.)—Two large, pleasant rooms, facing park; conveniences; references exchanged; terms moderate. Stroub.

East Side.

3D AV., 131 (14th).—Two rooms, 2 beds; complete housekeeping; $5; private bell. Sherwood.

11TH ST., 28 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small; running water; next baths; furnished, unfurnished.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; private house; reasonable.

18TH ST., 13 EAST.—Near Subway and "L" station; elegant large and small rooms; improvements; reasonable.

19TH ST., 111 EAST.—Large room adjoining bath in remodeled private house; electric light; telephone.

19TH ST., 223 EAST.—Large sunny front room; newly decorated; ample closets; bath; private house.

21ST ST., 21 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; modern improvements; elevator, telephone; excellent home; $5-$7.

21ST ST., 139 EAST.—Furnished room without board; running water; overlooking Park; price moderate.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Desirable room; private house; all conveniences; telephone; references.

42D ST., 10, (between 5th and Madison.)—Club, music; bachelor quarters; second floor; light, airy, large, small rooms; telephone; man attendant. Janitor.

43D ST., 13 EAST.—Large, attractive room, private bath, also small room.

45TH ST., 6 EAST.—Bachelors; single and with baths; references exchanged.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—SINGLE ROOM; GENTLEMAN; REFERENCES.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Single rooms; gentlemen; references.

16TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large, small adjoining rooms; also back parlor; office or studio; references.

58TH ST., 206 EAST.—Nicely furnished, large, front room; all conveniences; private house; housekeeping; reasonable.

59TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week, desirable, light, cool rooms; porcelain bath; gentlemen exclusively. Stevens.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates; telephone.

76TH, 36 EAST.—First floor front room, with piano; also third floor back; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14, (corner 15th St., block east of Union Square.)—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, private bath; small rooms, $3.50 up. Telephone 1978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 809, (63d St.)—Physician or dentist office; large waiting room; private residence.

Brooklyn.

3D ST., 315.—Second floor left; large, sunny room; quiet; all improvements; private family; conveniences; Subway and "L" station. Moletor.

Long Island

For business men or women at Rockaway Beach; private house, near station; one block from ocean; bathing from house; phone 4340 Chelsea. P. J. W., 337 9th Av., New York.

Furnished Rooms Wanted

REFINED young business girl desires room between 96th and 125th Sts., near Drive; would be willing to look after small apartment during Summer months in return for use of same. P 97 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

85TH ST., 205 WEST.—Near 86th St. Subway, very desirable sitting room and bedroom; use of kitchen. Phone Riverside 2372.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

55TH ST., 25 EAST.—French family would rent on second floor of their private house very comfortable bedroom with connecting bath; also large sitting room, library; responsible party only. Plaza 7266.

99TH ST., 208 WEST.—Lady having well furnished five room, elevator apartment, will rent all but one room to responsible party; seen Sunday, 3:30 to 5 P. M.; any time week days. Reynolds.

Corner, southwest; two beautiful, airy rooms, extra large; bath; view; elevator; restaurant optional; until October or November. 58 West 57th, Sherwood Studios, 44. Telephone Plaza 3125.

Furnished apartment on east side, $28 flat. June to October; delightful seven rooms; bright and airy; fine neighborhood; near Park. P 96 Times.

Charmingly located 7-room apartment, unfurnished or partly furnished for Summer; rent nominal. Mrs. Thruston Houk, 99 Claremont Av.

STABLE STUDIO TO RENT FURNISHED, until October 15; four rooms and bath; in the Gramercy section. Address 53 Irving Place, New York City.

Large, handsome, cool apartment for Summer months; low rent to responsible party. McLane-Johansen, 62 South Washington Square.

Riverside Drive, 610, (Apt. 69.)—7-room, beautifully furnished; facing Hudson; coolest place in city; Subway 187th.

Young couple will sublet a 5-room apartment elegantly furnished, at 528 Riverside Drive. Inquire of hallboy.

27 West 11th St.—Completely furnished housekeeping apartment, eight rooms, bath; attractive terms.

Desirable 3-room apartment; pianola; rent reasonable. 590 West 174th, Apartment 22. Mrs. Butler.

95th St., 336 West.—Elegant 6 rooms; bath; sunny, airy; one door from Riverside; reasonable.

33d St., 27 West.—Central; cool; 2 rooms; bath; kitchenette; artistic; attractive.

The New York Times does not accept Help Wanted advertisements which do not clearly state the character and conditions of the employment offered. Advertisements calling for a purchase of samples or cash deposit are excluded from the Help Wanted columns. If the employment is on a commission basis the advertisement must so state. The Times uses the utmost care in accepting Help Wanted advertisements to save applicants seeking employment through its columns the time and expense involved in investigating misleading announcements.

Help Wanted, Female

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, over 30, possessing a pleasing personality, to travel and assist in the demonstration of a child's course to members of Mothers' Clubs; to capable woman we will guarantee expenses and give an opportunity of making $40 per week in commissions. Room 705, 110 West 34th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. C. E. O'Grady, 1,477 Commonwealth Av., Bronx. 127 Westchester.

SALESLADY.—Young lady, between 25 and 35, good education and address, for saleslady; good opporunity for an honest and energetic person; permanent position. Mr. Ryan, 156 5th Av.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman shorthand and touch typewriting for private school. Experience, P 94 Times.

WANTED—Competent German girl for general housework in small family; best references required. Call 567 West 113th St.

Help Wanted, Male

DESINGER.—At once, ornamental free-hand designer with some experience in decoration. Apply Denivelle Company, 611 West 55th St.

ENGRAVER Wanted—For copper plate and steel die work; permanent position and good wages assured; none but capable, experienced man need apply. Le Gallee Brothers, Limited, 233-239 Bleury St., Montreal, Canada.

MAN wanted, about 30 years, good education, to learn our business; will be thoroughly instructed as salesman, then advanced to position as manager. Fyan, 156 5th Av.

MANUFACTURER wants traveling salesmen; raincoat side line; commission; carry one coat. Empire Mfg. Co., 76 Franklin St.

MEN over 25; business solicitors; old-established company; salary $15 and commission; steady paying position and chance for advancement. Manager, Room 767, 200 5th Av.

OUTSIDE dental salesman; state experience and references. P 111 Times.

SALESMAN.—Furniture and decorative salesman desired by a high-grade and well-known decorative and furniture concern of this city; must be thoroughly conversant with English and French period decoration, furniture and antiquities, and have considerable experience in establishments of similar nature; splendid opportunity and ample remuneration to the man who can absolutely qualify for above position. Write, with full particulars, Concorde, N 87 Times.

SALESMAN can earn good money representing a large corporation; steady, paying position; personal instruction given by our successful men. Call Mr. Fricke, 6th floor, 277 Broadway.

SALESMAN to call on banks in Western States; bond salesman preferred; permanent position for right man. Address A. A. A., Drawer D, Westfield, N. J.

SALESMEN to sell Waltham watches on installments; $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience unnecessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

SALESMAN for large Western city to handle chiffon, lace, silk waists; experienced man only; state references. Box 49, 352 6th Av.

SALESMAN for ladies' belts, neckwear; on commission basis; all territories. H 302 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or business man for large commercial enterprise. Room 1,514, 303 5th Av.

SHIRT CONTRACTOR.—Capacity 1,000 dozen month; work shirts. Empire Mfg. Co., 76 Franklin St.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 383 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANT

PYTHON PREVENTS ZOO 'JAIL DELIVERY'

Convalescent Lizards' Dash for Liberty Halted When Big Snake Bangs a Door.

COILS AROUND DOORKNOB

Monkey Learns the Art of Spanking the Young—Mother Jealous of Lion Cubs.

The twenty-four-foot python is the hero of the Zoological Park in the Bronx. The reptile prevented a wholesale "jail delivery" of the recuperation room in the reptile house a few days ago, as the story was told yesterday by Charlie Snyder, the keeper.

Those who visit the reptile house can catch just a glimpse of a room on the right side of the house, and running its depth. This room is used, not as a hospital, but as a room for convalescents, where reptiles, when they are "off their feed" or suffering with ennui, are placed for a rest and change of scene.

In this room at present are about ten assorted lizards, including the eight-foot Monitor lizard, half a dozen snakes, and a number of monster turtles. The door into the room opens outward. This door is seldom closed, as the reptiles are confined behind a restraining partition about five feet high.

Keeper Palmer entered the room a few days ago to feed his charges. He left the door half open and proceeded to the far end of the room to feed the turtles. What happened while he was busily engaged in seeing that each turtle got his allowance of food he deduced from subsequent events. Keeper Snyder told the story yesterday standing outside the python's inclosure and pointing with pride at the principal actor in the affair of the recuperating room.

In some unknown way there was a break in the barrier keeping the lizards and the snakes from the other part of the room. As soon as Palmer had passed along toward the turtles, the Monitor lizard, ever a leader in mischief, said Snyder, wiggled his way through the opening and made for the door. Behind him came three other lizards. Then the python discovered what was doing. In a flash the snake had brushed past the escaping lizards. It passed through the small opening and made straight for the door, reaching there just before the Monitor lizard.

With a swish of its body it knocked the lizard five feet away and glided to the door. A second later it was mounting the wire mesh in the front of an empty cage next to the door. Half way up it curved its head through the opening of the door, and coiling about the knob drew the door shut.

Lizard Batters at the Door.

Two small lizards were almost caught by the closing door and they fell back just in time. The Monitor lizard, the leader, undertook to batter the door open. It was latched, however, and did not give. The snake, not understanding the door was fast shut, uncoiled from the knob only to coil again further along its body, and this gave it the use of its head and at least ten feet of length to repel the battering lizard. The latter was not easily daunted, circling about and watching its chance, and when the snake was not on the alert went bang against the door again.

It was this banging that attracted the attention of the keeper, and he hastened down the room to find the lizard ready to catapult against the door again, and the python looped from cage to door knob, ready to frighten him off again.

"Talk about Horatius at the bridge," said Snyder, "he exhibited no more courage, and certainly no more sense, than that old python. Guarding the door, it was not able to coil, and so spring at the lizards, but it was doing the best it could.

"I am sure the snake knew just what it was doing, for you must remember that the lizards and the snakes had been living in peace as a happy family. It was no sudden madness which led it to attack its friends, for had it so desired it would have struck from the coil, and not when hanging as a festoon from a door. I am sure the events happened just as I have told you. The snake saw the escape. It knew the door should be closed, and in a flash it did exactly what a man would have done had he seen the 'get away.'

"At the time this happened there were at least a hundred persons in the reptile house, and you can imagine what excitement there would have been upon the appearance of the big Monitor leading an assorted variety of his kind."

Monkey Learns to Spank.

Curator Raymond Ditmars said that he never knew of a similar case, though he said with a laugh he had heard the tale of the rattlesnake that stuck its rattles out of the window and rattled them as a burglar alarm. Then Mr. Ditmars got to telling stories, and he said that not so long ago he had seen one of the South American monkeys, offended by the behavior of one of the small monkeys in the cage, chastise it just as a mother does her child.

The older monkey was exceedingly annoyed by the conduct of the other, which would mount to the top of the cage and scatter sawdust upon him. The old fellow stood it as long as he could, and then he chased the other and, catching him, very deliberately spanked him.

"I was never so surprised before in my life," said Mr. Ditmars.

Four sea lions were added to the collection yesterday. They came in the afternoon, all the way from Santa Barbara, Cal., by express. Each weighs about 150 pounds. They traveled in rather tight-fitting crates, covered with heavy wire netting. At frequent intervals in the long trip they were refreshed by shower baths.

Many visitors went to the Zoo in Central Park yesterday to see the lion cubs. The little fellows, who are about a week old, are just beginning to crawl. They are in a covered box with their mother. Every once in a while one would crawl out into the cage, and just as the visitors were admiring it the mother would appear, gather the cub up in her mouth and carry it back into the den.

OFFICERS SLAIN IN AMBUSH.

Florida Negroes Assassinate Marshal and Deputy—Four Taken Prisoners.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., May 12.—Marshal C. H. Slaughter and Deputy Sheriff Charles White of Archer, Fla., were decoyed to a lonely spot, near there at 3 o'clock this morning and assassinated.

J. A. Manning, another deputy, feigned death and escaped after being wounded. He shot one of the murderers, capturing him and his three sons, who are now in jail.

Shortly after midnight Marshal Slaughter received a message that a gambling game was in progress among negroes on the outskirts of the town. With White and Manning, he started for the scene. Everything seemed to be quiet, but when the officers started to reconnoiter they were greeted with a volley of shots.

Slaughter and White fell at the first fire. Both were dead when aid arrived. Manning also fell with a wound in his abdomen. He feigned death and as the negro assailants started away he shot Cain Perry, one of the number, and at the point of a pistol captured Perry's three sons, who were alleged to have been implicated in the shooting.

The four negroes were placed in jail. Possible violence to them is feared. Ben Stokes, a notorious "blind tiger" operator was shot and killed by Marshal Slaughter several months ago. Slaughter, it was declared, was forced to shoot in self defense.

7TH REGIMENT AT CHURCH.

Attends Services at the Cathedral on Invitation of Bishop Greer.

On invitation of Bishop Greer, its honorary chaplain, the Seventh Regiment's annual church parade, which took place yesterday afternoon, was to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. It was expected that Bishop Greer would preach the sermon, but he was unable to do so. Regimental Chaplain the Rev. W. E. McCord conducted the services, assisted by Dean William M. Grosvenor and Canons Jones and Voorhees.

The main body of the Cathedral was reserved for the regiment. The pulpit was draped with the Stars and Stripes. Col. Daniel S. Appleton was in command of the regiment, which turned out in full force. The regiment marched from the armory at Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street to the Subway, detraining at 110th Street and Broadway and marching to the Cathedral.

Dr. McCord preached on "The Law and the Prophets," and said in part:

"The law and the prophets are two social forces, governmental and spiritual. In the early days society had very little use for the spiritual and prophetic, but through the loyalty with which prophets have held to their ideals the laws have been made to embody these ideals. Every beneficent law has been put on the statute books through the influence of good men who worked for these measures many years before they were legislated into law."

It is through the ideals of service and obedience held by members of a regiment that the organization becomes powerful, he said, and he urged that men cherish loyalty to such ideals and a willingness to suffer for them.

HOTEL WAITERS MAY STRIKE.

Union Threatens to Call Them All Out if Demands Are Ignored.

The hotel waiters of this city may be called out on strike within a week, according to a statement made by officers of the International Hotel Workers, after a secret conference at the headquarters of the organization in East Forty-second Street last night.

An ultimatum threatening to call a general hotel waiters' strike here is to be sent to the Hotel Men's Association within a few days if some of the head waiters are not discharged, and if the pay of the waiters themselves is not increased, the officers of the Waiters' Union say.

"We have already given the Hotel Plaza an ultimatum that if conditions there are not improved within the next two days we will call a strike there," said Secretary Blochlinger. "The waiters at the Plaza only get $1 for dinner service, instead of $1.50 and $2 as before. One head waiter there has boasted that he can furnish all the waiters necessary at 50 cents each for dinner service."

Secretary Blochlinger complained that the fines on waiters at the Hotel Belmont were very large, and that if the fine system was not stopped, and Head Waiter Pearl of the Belmont discharged by the end of the week, a second strike of waiters there would be called. The Hotel Martinique raised the pay of its waiters from $2 to $2.50 a day yesterday to prevent a strike, according to Secretary Blochlinger, but the waiters there will nevertheless go on strike if they don't get $3 a day.

The service at the Belmont and at some other hotels, Secretary Blochlinger said, already had been crippled by waiters' strikes. Managers of the hotels denied this, however, last night, and said that the officers of the Waiters' Union were exaggerating conditions.

EXTRA FARE FOR BRANDT.

Meals Sent to Convict in the Tombs by a Newspaper.

Foulke E. Brandt, whose fight for freedom on the writ of habeas corpus, it is expected, will be taken to the Court of Appeals to-day, refused to see anyone in the Tombs yesterday. He is in good health, it is said, but mentally distressed at the turn his case has taken in the reversal by the Appellate Division of Justice Gerard's decision, upholding the writ on which he was released from Dannemora Prison.

Brandt does not eat the regular prison fare. Three meals are sent to him daily from a restaurant near the prison, and it is said that his power to order food, à la carte, is unlimited. Under a new prison rule he cannot get cigarettes. According to Brandt's lawyer, Mirabeau L. Towns, "the ravens" are still caring for him. A Tombs official said yesterday that the food was being provided by the same newspaper which provided food for him in 1907.

The change from the luxuries which Brandt enjoyed in Flushing while out on bail, to this third imprisonment in the Tombs is anything but pleasant. In Flushing he had the freedom of town and country. He had spending money enough, it was said, to enable him to lose a little at poker and still have enough for his ordinary comforts. If Brandt's lawyer obtains the release of his client on bail following the formal entry of the Appellate Devision's decision, it is probable that Brandt will return to his haunts in Flushing.

BOY GETS AMMONIA SHOWER.

Druggist He Torments Pursues Him, Bottle in Hand—Both Arrested.

A 15-year-old boy, his eyes bloodshot, his face burned, and his tongue swollen, was marched to the Alexander Avenue Police Station, in the Bronx, last evening, charged with juvenile delinquency, and the policeman who made the arrest also had in custody Samuel Rasnik, a druggist, whose shop is at 211 St. Ann's Avenue. Rasnik was charged with assault, for the boy, whose name is Charles Schneider, accused the druggist of having thrown the contents of a bottle of ammonia in his face.

Rasnik confided to the policeman that the boys of the neighborhood had been more than usually trying last evening. They bombarded his store, armed with a squirt-gun that shot a repeated stream of water upon his windows. Repeatedly he asked them to stop, and finally threatened all manner of punishment if they did not leave him in peace. At last, so the boy alleged, the druggist darted out into the street with an ammonia bottle in his hand.

The boys scattered in every direction, but Schneider, whose home is a few doors away, remained within reach, and the full stream of the ammonia caught him in the face. His screams of pain brought Policeman Lindhoff, and the arrests followed.

Postmen Would Rest on Holidays.

LOWELL, Mass., May 12.—Nicholas S. Lawless of Boston was elected President at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Letter Carriers' Association held here to-day. The carriers went on record as favoring the elimination of mail delivery on legal holidays, except Christmas.

BACKING AUTO CRUSHES DRIVER

Richard Lasser, Secretary to Irving C. Stern, Seriously Hurt on a Hill in Van Cortlandt Park.

BRAKES FAIL TO WORK

Motor Which Gets Out of Control When Gears Are Changed Overturns —Others in Car Escape Unhurt.

Richard Lasser, private secretary to Irving C. Stern of Stern Brothers' dry-goods store, was carried to Fordham Hospital yesterday afternoon seriously injured as the result of an automobile accident in Van Cortlandt Park. His nose was broken, his jaw was broken, and the surgeons feared a fracture at the base of the skull. Mr. Stern hurried to the hospital with two specialists, but it was said last evening that Mr. Lasser's recovery was a matter of grave doubt.

Mr. Lasser and his wife had dined at the home of C. B. Evans, Manager of the American agency for Opel automobiles. After dinner, they went out for a drive in an auto which Mr. Evans used for demonstrating purposes. Toward the middle of the afternoon, they were taking the steep incline of the Gold Hill Road in the park. Mr. Lasser was driving and Mr. Evans sat beside him. Mrs. Lasser and Mrs. Evans were in the tonneau.

The hill is long and steep. As Mr. Lasser was changing his gears he lost control of the car. It started to go backward. Mr. Lasser put on the foot brake and the emergency brake. They were not enough. Down the steep hill the car backed steadily. Far below at the foot several other motors were starting to mount the incline, and there was quite a crowd of persons on foot.

In the brief time that there was for thought it seemed to those in the Evans motor as though death for themselves and others lay that way. To the left was a wooded bank, with far below a stretch of water. To the right a bank blocked the way. The car was moving swiftly down-hill. It had traveled more than a hundred and fifty feet when Mr. Evans reached over, seized the wheel, and steered the car directly to the right. He called to those in the auto to jump and jumped himself. The auto overturned against the bank, and Mr. Evans was able to brace it so that the two women could scramble out. Neither was seriously hurt.

But Mr. Lasser was pinned beneath the heavy motor, and, though those who ran up soon lifted the auto so that he could crawl out, he was badly hurt. One of the first to reach the point where the car overturned was Mrs. C. Montgomery Radford of 423 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, who was driving up the hill in her auto. It was her car that carried Mr. Lasser to the hospital.

WRECKS AUTO TO SAVE OTHERS

Mrs. Appleton, Fearing a Collision, Drives Into a Telegraph Pole.

Mrs. Jennie Appleton of 81 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, was driving her automobile north in Pierrepont Street, near Hicks Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, when she saw another auto approaching at a high rate of speed. Mrs. Appleton, realizing a collision was otherwise unavoidable, drove her motor into a telegraph pole. The machine was wrecked. In the machine with Mrs. Appleton at the time were two women friends one of whom was Mrs. Agnes Shepperd, also of 81 Columbia Heights. None of the women was injured, but they had to walk home.

TWO HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Woman and Man Injured in Head-On Collision Near Absecon, N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 12.—As a result of a head-on collision between two rapidly moving automobiles just outside of Absecon to-day James Ford of Philadelphia sustained three fractured ribs and was badly cut and bruised about the body, while a woman, whose name could not be learned, was thrown from the auto with which Ford's car collided and was badly cut about the face and head. Both cars were completely wrecked.

Ford, with D. S. Edwards of Pleasantville, was on his way to Philadelphia in a big black touring car, and as the machine turned a sharp bend just beyond Absecon it struck a car containing a man and woman with a terrific impact. The noise of the collision attracted the attention of farmers living some distance away, and they hurried to the scene. Another machine coming toward the city was stopped, and Ford and the injured woman were hurried to Pleasantville, where medical attention was procured. Ford's condition was such that it was not deemed advisable to remove him from the home of Edwards, but the woman was able to take a train for her home in Philadelphia later in the day.

BAHA LIKES "ALL RIGHT."

Persian Prophet Thinks It Is Our Most Characteristic Expression.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 12.—"All right" is regarded by Abdul Baha, the Persian prophet of worldwide peace and human brotherhood, as the most characteristic expression of the people of this country.

"Wherever you go you hear it," he said to-day at the home of Charles H. Edsall, where he was entertained after he had spoken to a large audience in Unity Church. "You ask the bell boy at the hotel to do something and he responds, 'All right'; you inquire as to the health of a friend and he answers, 'All right'; everything is 'all right.' I have never heard the expression used in any other country, and I believe that it reflects the optimism of this great country."

Abdul Baha came to Montclair to-day accompanied by a retinue of beturbaned retainers and interpreters, and the presence of the prophet and his entourage in Unity Church gave a picturesque aspect to the Sunday morning service. A number of Bahaists from New York were in the congregation that heard the master of their cult speak. Montclair has about fifty Bahaists, and all were present.

TRAP HOTEL THIEVES.

Three Squads of Detectives Catch Conspirators Red-Handed.

To solve a mystery of disappearing soup ladles, silverware and napkins, detectives secreted themselves Saturday night in the pipe organ of the Hotel Martinique's dining room. Other detectives took positions in the north windows of the Hotel Imperial, overlooking the Martinique, and a third squad strolled up and down the sidewalk on Broadway and West Thirty-second Street.

The quarry, so far as the group in the pipe organ was concerned, was a lone workman known as the "night cleaner" for the hotel. Outside, the two groups watched a man who seemed anxious to receive some signal from the hotel.

At 3:45 o'clock Sunday morning the signal came, and it was observed simultaneously by all three groups of detectives. It consisted of two puffs of cigarette smoke sent upward from the ground floor window farthest east on the Thirty-second Street side of the Martinique.

The man on the outside shuffled quickly up to the window as he saw the cigarette smoke, it was opened for him and a bag of loot was handed out. He started north on Broadway with the bag, with Detective Daley of the Central Office in rather close pursuit.

Inside the hotel, before the signal was given, the detectives in the pipe organ, which is at the north end of the dining room, saw the night cleaner lay aside his broom and mops and collect the table linen from the tables and the napkins from the stock pantry directly below the organ. They saw him go to the window, light a cigarette, and then proceeded to pounce upon him.

The men from inside the hotel brought their prisoner out just in time to see Daley take the outside man in front of the new McAlpin Hotel, at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street.

The bag contained thirty-eight napkins, six table cloths, one spoon, four soup ladles and five soup spoons. The men described themselves as Louis Gonnello, a night cleaner at the hotel, and Michael Zanone. They were held in $700 bail.

TERRIER STIRS UP ROSEBANK.

Bites Three Men and Three Dogs Before He Is Shot Down.

An innocent-looking fox terrier, with a long rope trailing from his collar, stirred up the citizens and the police of Rosebank, S. I., yesterday morning by roaming around the streets, biting as he went. The trouble began just before midnight, when he bit the hand of a patrolman on his post. Just before dawn he ran into William Wells, a young Staten Island cigarmaker, and snapped at his leg. A little later his path crossed that of Dominick Corcoran, a Rosebank painter, who was bitten in the hand.

On each occasion the dog raced off, eluding capture, and as the morning advanced every one in that part of the borough was on the lookout. The terrier ran afoul of three other dogs, two of them strays, and it was thought best to shoot all three. Finally, at 11 o'clock, as Policeman Macklin was riding along Vanderbilt Avenue in the street car, he spied the terrier with the trailing rope, and, jumping off, shot the dog dead.

The Board of Health will examine the body to-day for rabies, and meanwhile the three who were bitten have been advised to take the Pasteur treatment. The terrier belonged to John Heinmes, whose home is in St. Mary's Avenue.

MORE BERGS AT SEA THAN IN MANY YEARS

Five Liners Report Passing Ice Much Farther South Than Is Usual.

CAPTAIN STOPS THE SAVOIE

Changes Course to Avoid Bergs—Experiences of the Carmania and the Amerika.

Reports made yesterday on arrival by the Captains of the liners Savoie, Amerika, and Carmania indicate that there is not only more ice in the Atlantic this Spring than in any Spring for the last twenty-five years, but it is further south than has ever been recorded by the United States Hydrographic Bureau.

Each of the vessels sighted from two to eight good-sized bergs on the thirty-ninth parallel, which is, according to Capt. Dow of the Carmania, thirty-five miles beyond the ice limit marked on the North Atlantic charts. They are described as being scraggy-looking bergs, fighting to the last in water of a temperature from 54 to 64 degrees, which is fast melting them away. In discussing the increased detour to the south owing to the prevalence of icebergs, the Captains expressed the opinion that there would soon be a change to the north, as the ice was passing rapidly south.

The most exciting experience was that of Capt. Tourette of the French liner Savoie, from Havre. He sighted two bergs at 2 A. M. last Thursday in latitude 39.15 and longitude 47.40 west about three-quarters of a mile ahead of the ship. The Captain, who was on the bridge at the time with two of his officers, saw the icebergs through his glasses just as the two lookout men in the crow's nest reported them. He immediately stopped the ship and put the helm to starboard, passed to the south of the bergs, and then went ahead again.

Capt. Knuth of the Hamburg-American liner Amerika, from Hamburg, sighted two small icebergs at 6 P. M. on Wednesday, in latitude 39:10 and longitude 47:02, and one hour later he received a wireless message from the Captain of Frederick W. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Warrior, bound from New York to Marseilles, that he had passed several icebergs in latitude 39:20 and longitude 47:41.

Capt. Knuth said that the largest iceberg was about ten miles from the ship and was between 500 and 1,000 feet long and stood about 100 feet above the surface of the water. All the icebergs were in view for an hour he said, and were seen by the passengers, who lined the deck.

Capt. Dow of the Cunarder Carmania from Liverpool reported that on May 9 in latitude 39:00 longitude 47:24 west he passed three icebergs on the starboard bow, and thirty-five minutes later passed to the southward of two large bergs and three small ones. All showed signs of wear, the Captain told a TIMES reporter, and had the gaunt, grizzled appearance "as if they had been left out all night in the rain." In all his experience of twenty-five years in the Atlantic trade, Capt. Dow said he had never seen so much ice or encountered it so far south.

The Captain of the French steamship Longwy, which arrived yesterday from Dundee, reported passing three icebergs in latitude 41:40 and longitude 49:20 west.

The North German Lloyd liner from Bremen reported last night by wireless that on May 9 in latitude 39:00 longitude 47:06 a large iceberg was sighted.

CALLAHAN DIES OF WOUNDS.

Kentucky Feudist Contracts Pneumonia After Being Shot in Lung.

JACKSON, Ky., May 12.—Edward Callahan, the Kentucky feudist, who was shot from ambush Saturday morning, died last night. Pneumonia developed in his left lung, through which the bullet passed.

"Deacon Ed" Callahan, as he was called, the leader of the famous Breathitt vendetta, and the survivor of many hairbreadth escapes, finally met the fate he had long braved. He was shot down in front of his stockaded house, high in the hills of Kentucky, by a band of unknown assailants. Immediately bloodhounds were set on their trail, but without success.

Callahan had thrice been on trial for his life, having been accused of the murders of "Dan" Cockrell, Dr. Cox, and Lawyer Marcus of Breathitt. Each time he escaped conviction. He recently expected death almost hourly at the hands of rival feudists, and built a stockade around his mountain home at Crockettsville, which he kept strongly fortified. On Saturday he received two wounds, either one of whinh would have proved fatal. He was 45 years old, was minus an arm, which was shot off in a battle two years ago, and is survived by a large family.

¶ An ideal is a human desire. It may be to make the best automobile makeable, or to print the best printing printable.

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